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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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DREAD SCOURGE OF CHOLERA.

Never Came to America by Way of the Pacific Ocean.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS BLAMED.

Earliest History of the Disease Can be Traced to Bengal—Epidemic Reached the United States in 1848 and Devastated the Mississippi Valley.

The fear of cholera entering the United States by San Francisco seems to have assumed a magnitude in the East. In a special article on the subject the Chicago Times-Herald says that should the negligence of the captain of the Belgic and of the San Francisco health authorities result in an outbreak of cholera in this country that outbreak will be remarkable for one thing: Never before has cholera come to America by way of the Pacific ocean. It has always come through Europe, and to a certain extent the history of every European outbreak is the same. When the history of cholera in Europe is studied it will be seen that the British government is responsible for every life and every dollar lost in Europe and America since Bengal, the home of cholera, has been under British rule. Thus the cholera question is a part of the Eastern question, and so far as America and the most of Europe are concerned, it is the most important part of the question.

From the earliest history of the disease an epidemic of cholera in any country outside of India could always be traced back to its home in Bengal. Outbreaks of the disease in Western Asia, in Europe, Africa or North or South America, have always been traceable to pilgrims and their usual routes to and from the shrine cities of Hurdwar, Mecca, Meschid and Kiev. There are two great pilgrim routes from Bengal—the first from Calcutta and other parts of Bengal up the Ganges to the sacred city of Hurdwar, at the foot of the Himalayas, on the direct land route to the Caspian and Black seas and the Russian frontier. The second is from Bengal through India to Bombay and thence to Mecca. Pilgrims from India to Meschid, the holy city of Persia, generally take the route to Hurdwar and Cabul.

Cholera has never originated outside of India; it has never been carried from India to Europe by the direct water route; thus far, it has never appeared in America until after Europe was infected, and every infection of Egypt, Europe or America is traceable to infected pilgrims.

In April of each year there are about half a million of people at Hurdwar. In addition to the pilgrims are hundreds of merchants from Persia and all parts of Western Asia. Pilgrims go to Hurdwar infected with cholera, or carry to the city the corpses of pilgrims who have died of cholera en route to Hurdwar, thousands die of cholera in the city, and merchants and others become infected and spread the disease wherever they go.

In 1826 cholera was carried from Bengal to Afghanistan and Persia by pilgrims; thence to Orenburg, to the north of the Caspian Sea in 1829, and entered Southern Russia, where it raged in 1830. In 1831 Indian pilgrims carried the pest to Mecca, where it killed about half the pilgrims. Returning pilgrims from Egypt and Constantinople carried it to their homes, whence it traveled to St. Petersburg, Sweden, Hamburg and Northern Europe. In 1832 it entered France, killed about 120,000 people, crossed to England and Ireland, and came over to Quebec in five ships from London, Liverpool, Cork, Limerick and Dublin. From Canada it came to the United States.

The epidemic which reached this country in 1848 and devastated the Mississippi valley in 1849, went from Calcutta with some British troops in 1840. Infecting the Chinese and Burmese empires in 1841-43, it was taken westward to Bucara, thence went southeast to Cabul, which is on the pilgrim route to Hurdwar, to Persia and Europe. It reached Russia, passed through it at empire and appeared in England in October, 1848. It was already in France, and from Havre it was sent in two ships to New York and New Orleans in December, 1848. It reached Memphis from New Orleans on December 20th, remained partly quiescent during the winter, and the next spring spread all over the Mississippi valley and westward to California. The fact that it did not spread from Memphis during the winter of 1848-49 must not be taken as evidence that cholera cannot spread in winter, for some of the most violent of Russian epidemics have raged while all Russia was covered with snow.

The epidemic that we had in this country in 1854 left Bengal in 1850. It arrived in Teheran in 1852, and went to Russia by the Caspian route. Pilgrims took the disease from Persia to Egypt, it crossed to Italy, killed 12,000 people in Messina, went to France and killed 114,000, passed over to England and took 15,000 lives. In 1854 it reached New York on some emigrant ships. The great epidemic of 1853, which did not spread in this country, though it reached New York in 1857, killed 50,000 in three months. Reaching France in 1854 it claimed

15,000 victims in two years. Spain lost 180,000 by it in 1854-55; Italy about 50,000 in 1854-55. This epidemic cost Europe 250,000 lives and \$500,000,000, according to Dr. Shakspeare of Philadelphia, who was appointed by President Cleveland to make a special report on it to the United States Government.

For about fifteen years American sanitarians have claimed that the responsibility for the maintenance of cholera in India and for its spread over the world rests entirely with the British Government. It is most significant at this time, when the eastern and cholera questions are troubling the world, that Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal and chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the British Medical Association, is hammering the British Government for its responsibility in allowing cholera nests to remain in India, and allowing cholera to escape from India. Mr. Hart declares that the British Government alone is responsible, and what he says may be taken as the opinion of the majority of the medical profession in England, and of the Committee on Legislation of the British Medical Association, which is a powerful political body in Great Britain, so far as sanitary matters are concerned. By proper sanitary measures, by rigorous inspection of all pilgrims leaving India, or by prohibiting the pilgrimages when necessary, Great Britain can wipe cholera off the face of the earth, for no other infectious disease is so easily managed as cholera. If the United States and the great powers of Europe would take the same interest in preventing cholera and stamping it out that they do in stamping out the infectious diseases of hogs and cattle, and even the parasitic diseases of grapevines and wheat, the oriental pilgrimages would come to an abrupt end and cholera epidemics would be a thing of the past.

NO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Beretania Club Not in Condition to Play—Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Beretania Tennis Club was held in Y. M. C. A. hall last night. W. L. Stanley, a prominent member, was elected president.

Messrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, W. A. Wall, Frank Vida and Rev. D. P. Birnie were voted active members of the club.

It was decided to have a club tournament in the near future. Messrs. Sam Woods, H. W. W. M. and James were chosen a committee of arrangement.

There was a great deal of discussion regarding a tournament with the Pacific Tennis Club. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the club was not in condition to play the P. T. C. during the present year.

It was decided to classify members according to their respective abilities with the racket. Messrs. Sam Woods, James and Wodehouse were named a committee to make arrangements. After consideration of other matters, the club adjourned.

SUGAR AT A BARGAIN.

Cargo Purchased by the Trust at Its Own Price.

Because the Sugar Trust refused to purchase, excepting at its own terms, a cargo of sugar shipped to Philadelphia on the British steamer Falkland from Java, she has been compelled to remain at anchor off the Delaware Breakwater since September 1st. The sale was finally made at a sacrifice. Demurrage for the vessel's delay was counted up at the rate of \$300 per day against the owners of the cargo, and the Falkland was ordered to go to Philadelphia. When she reached the Franklin Sugar Refinery wharves her cargo was purchased by the trust at a rate considerably less than was offered on the day that she first arrived at the capes.

The cargo consisted of 12,483 baskets of last season's crop. It was loaded at Tagel, Sourabaya, and other ports in the Dutch East Indies. The Falkland was sixty-five days on the passage, having stopped at numerous ports for coal.

Lacrosse Practice.

Lacrosse enthusiasts of the H. A. C. will indulge in practice for the first time on the Makiki base ball grounds this afternoon. A large number of the members have signified their intention of playing, so it is very probable two teams will be formed from the ranks of the club. An exhibition game will be played in about a fortnight. All those interested in lacrosse are invited to be present at practice this afternoon.

A number of passengers booked to come by the Albert, but on account of the exaggerated reports about cholera they refused to visit the islands.

MONTHLY MEETING OF Y. M. C. A.

Course of Lectures to Be Delivered During the Winter.

TEMPERANCE CONCERTS AGAIN.

Report of Officers—Dr. Hyde's Visit to Molokai—Educational Classes Commence Next Monday—Increase of Active Members—Gymnasium—Etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in their hall last night. There was no meeting in September, on account of the epidemic; this swelled the amount of business beyond the usual amount. A large number of enthusiastic members turned out.

On account of the new gymnasium, forty-two members were added to the roll of active membership. This number will be greatly increased in the near future, as applications are pouring in.

The educational classes will commence in the new rooms on Monday next. Three nights a week will be given to elementary classes of this branch of the Y. M. C. A. work—two to reading, writing and spelling, and one to grammar and arithmetic.

W. W. Harris will take charge of the book-keeping class, T. E. Petrie of stenography, D. W. Corbett of typewriting, A. L. Colsten, M. E., of mechanical drawing, and Prof. E. Cooke of music.

Arrangements will be made for a course of lectures during the coming winter. C. B. Ripley has consented to give a stereopticon lecture on California within a month. He has a hundred slides that will afford Honolulu a great treat. Rev. D. P. Birnie will lecture on "Travels in Eastern Lands." Stereopticon views will be used to illustrate. Other interesting features will be introduced. The temperance concerts will be resumed. Altogether a most attractive program is being prepared for the winter.

Dr. Hyde made the following interesting report on his visit to Molokai:

In my recent visit to the leper settlement I found the Y. M. C. A. occupying the new building, erected for them by Hon. G. N. Wilcox. They hold three meetings regularly every week, a gospel service Sunday afternoon, a debating society Tuesday afternoon, a bible class Thursday afternoon. There was an attendance of about fifty at the meetings I attended Sunday and Tuesday. There was a marked interest in these meetings in the subjects brought before them for consideration. The audience room is light and airy and large. The seats can be moved close together leaving one-half of the room free for class work, whenever the educational work they are proposing to do shall be taken up. For this they lack some appliances as well as the funds to furnish them. There ought to be two library cases on each side of the platform for books and papers. The tables are there, but books and papers are now piled indiscriminately upon them. The Honolulu association might help in furnishing such book cases, and could send regularly its own publication, the Y. M. C. Review, to this kindred organization. A fraternal letter addressed to that association, expressive of the sympathy and interest felt by this association, would be received with delight. Some indoor games might be provided, and there is ample room on the lawn around the building for two sets of croquet. If music books were provided there would be many who would be delighted to form a glee club, or choral class. The bible class is studying the gospel of Matthew. A map of Palestine, and a map of the voyages of Paul, if hung on either side of the platform would be a constant help, and so would two blackboards, for the graphic presentation of truth. I venture to make these suggestions, confident that your interest and sympathy in the work of this Y. M. C. A. at the leper settlement will receive from you cordial recognition and substantial aid.

The treasurer's report for the two months ended October 4, 1895, was as follows: Receipts, \$473.71; expenditures, \$470.08; balance cash on hand, \$3.63.

Other reports were as follows:

GENERAL SECRETARY

The month of September has been in some ways a quiet one at the rooms on account of the condition of the health of the community. There has been a notable falling off in the attendance at the reading room both day and night, but the end of the month shows an improvement again in attendance.

The gymnasium has been fitted up and all the apparatus is in place

ready to open up work on the week commencing the 14th inst. A manual setting forth the privileges of our general work is in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution within a week.

As soon as permission was given by the Board of Health, our Sunday service was resumed, being changed to 4:30 o'clock, for the time being, until the regular 6:30 o'clock can be resumed. The educational classes are being arranged for, and will open on the 14th for enrollment of students.

The following committees have met during the month and are arranging for the work of the winter in their several departments: Devotional, Educational, Physical, Temperance. The Reading Room and Library Committee meet tomorrow evening. Bookcases and shelving are needed in the reading room, as the books are still packed away and cannot be taken out until placed in cases. Complaints have been made by members to the annoyance caused by mosquitoes in the reading room; if possible, this room should be made mosquito proof.

Mr. Yatman, the evangelist, delayed his coming here, he being informed of the situation by the Devotional Committee. His delay is likely to be indefinite, we having written him by the last Australia that the present does not seem to be an opportune time to visit Honolulu.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. CORBETT.

DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Devotional Committee have had two meetings in the last month, and they have chosen as their regular time for the monthly meeting of the committee the first Sunday night of each month at 6 o'clock. This is the half hour preceding the weekly meeting, and we cordially invite members of the Board and the Association to be present the last ten minutes of the meeting, if they cannot come before, and unite with us in prayer for the meetings and our general work. The Association had but two meetings during the month of August, on account of the restrictions of the Board of Health. These two meetings were in the afternoon and the attendance was seventy one and seventy-eight, or a total of 149 for the month. As there was considerable uncertainty as to the coming of Mr. Yatman, your committee did not see that it was possible to make any specific plans for meetings. It was thought that if he does come that meetings could be held in the hall until further plans could be made. We are unable to do anything further until we find out that he is here. We regret that our plans for the revival work are as they are, but we feel that one who is wiser than we has the matter in hand.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR B. WOOD,

Chairman.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Your committee begs leave to report that the apparatus for the gymnasium has been placed in position, and, with the exception of the light, is ready for active work. Much favorable comment has been heard upon the excellent appearance of the rooms and baths.

The physical examinations are conducted gratis by Dr. Ryder. His examination of the heart and lungs is very necessary in determining the character and amount of exercise needed by each member.

At present three classes have been inaugurated: The business men's at 4:15 p. m., Tuesdays and Fridays; young men's at 7:30 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; juniors at 8:30 p. m.

It is the earnest wish of all that this department may be the means of doing much good work, both morally and physically, and let us hope that it may, indirectly, bring some to Christ.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. TERUM, Chairman.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The boys' library has had twenty-one books in circulation during September. The senior library has not been open; all the books are packed away in boxes awaiting the construction of suitable cases to put them in.

Papers and magazines for the coming year have had consideration, and a suitable list has been submitted to the news agents for their bids.

The attendance for some weeks has been very small, on account of the cholera scare, but it is beginning to get back again to its usual numbers.

We hope, in the future, to see the reading room a much more attractive department than heretofore.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. BEARDMORE,

Chairman Reading Room and Library Committee.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most violent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by BRONSON, SMITH & CO.

Guards have been removed from the valleys

LETTER FROM KAUAI DOCTORS.

Fish Caught Outside Honolulu District Allowed to be Sold.

GUARDS REMOVED FROM VALLEYS.

Military to Patrol Nuuanu Stream—Modifications Suggested Regarding Children in Infected Districts—Attending Schools—More Taro Condemned, Etc.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Smith in the chair. Present: Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson, Wayson, Ryder, Members Waterhouse, Kelipio, Lansing, and Health Agent Reynolds. Among the audience were Professor Alexander, president of the Board of Education, Inspector of Schools Atkinson and Postmaster General Oat.

The following communication addressed to President Smith was read from Kauai physicians:

We regret that as some of us did not receive our mail until the 28th ult., we have been unable to sooner lay before you, in a collective and connected form, our side of the question in connection with Kauai and the measures adopted to prevent the introduction of cholera.

When we advised that Kauai should have no intercourse with Honolulu while cholera was epidemic there, and that the people should give way to necessity only, we were influenced by the following considerations:

Firstly. The nature and distribution of the population we should have to deal with if cholera became epidemic here. You in Honolulu have a large intelligent population contiguous with the public health at such a period, from which you can get, and did get, valuable aid during the epidemic. We, on the contrary, have in our respective communities a large mass of ignorance, prejudice and superstition to deal with, widely distributed, with a comparatively small number of people that we could get intelligent aid from in dealing with such an epidemic as cholera.

Secondly. We have no facilities for dealing with the disease should it come among us. We were prepared as they are in some countries to deal with it, and if trade demanded it, we should do without quarantine; but, situated as we are, it was incumbent upon us to advise such a course as would make it practically impossible for cholera to get footing here.

That being so, and as the Board of Health in Honolulu had appointed a Committee on Health in Lihue, to whom was given an almost free hand in dealing with the situation on Kauai we advised that the committee should adopt the longest period of quarantine known to Hawaiian law, viz: eighteen days, partly to intercept cases of cholera, and partly to act as a deterrent to traffic.

We recognize and admit the authorities mentioned by the physicians on the Board of Health as placing the limit of the period of incubation of cholera at five days. We admit that such a period would embrace the great majority of cases, but we contend that there are those mentioned who state that the incubation period of cholera may be much longer, e.g., Parke's Manual of Hygiene, which is the standard work on hygiene in England, India and the Colonies, says, and with your permission we will quote a portion of a paragraph which has a peculiarly apt bearing on the situation as we on Kauai see it: "As the incubative stage (of cholera) can certainly last as long as ten or twelve days, and there are some good cases on record where it has lasted for more than twenty, it is clear that quarantine, unless enforced for at least the last period of time may be useless. An island or an inland village far removed from commerce, and capable for a time of doing without it, may practice quarantine and preserve itself; but, in other circumstances, both in theory and actual experience show that quarantine fails." Ernest Hart, chairman of the National Health Society of Great Britain, editor of the British Medical Journal, and author of several articles on cholera, after a review of various medical authorities places the period of incubation of cholera at from one to fifteen days.

Dr. Roberts of Owens College, Manchester, says that the incubative stage of cholera may run from one to eighteen days, usually from two to four. Lebert, Med. Trans. Berlin, says one to three days, exceptionally one to two, on the average it does not exceed one week, though a period of one or two weeks is by no means rare, a longer time is exceptional of course. We only take into account here those cases which have been collected with the greatest care.

From the above mentioned authorities it will be seen that in asking for an eighteen days quarantine we were asking for no more than was necessary to cover the cases of cholera which have an exceptional period of incubation. The duration of quarantine adopted in any particular place depends also on the exigencies of trade. From our insular position, which made perfect quarantine possible, from the fact that it was not necessary, nor did the people of Kauai want to have any intercourse with Honolulu while cholera was epidemic there, as no trade or industry of any consequence on Kauai suffered thereby, and as with a little adjusting of its food supply Kauai could hold out for a long time. We maintain that we were right in asking for a period of quarantine that would cover exceptional cases of incubation and act as a bar to traffic, more particularly passenger traffic. That there was no dis-

tinction drawn between cabin passengers and deck passengers in the matter of quarantine, lies rather with the lay element of the community than with us. It was thought that if any difference in treatment were enacted it would be construed as a racial difference, and that it would engender more bitterness between the natives and the whites.

We do not admit that the irreducible minimum of five days quarantine adopted by the United States authorities has any bearing on, or was at all applicable to the situation here. Five days quarantine is sufficient to intercept most cases, not all, but it would not pay the United States to intercept their traffic to be sure that they catch all cases. Here was not necessary for a time to have any traffic at all so that there was no justification for incurring the least risk. We do contend that the temporary period of twenty days quarantine ordered by President Harrison in 1892 has a bearing on the situation as it existed here. His proclamation was evidently meant not only to cover cases of cholera with a long period of incubation, but also to act as a check to traffic in the form of immigration, the equivalent of our deck-passenger traffic. If anything, we required the longer period of quarantine more than they did in the United States, as they have facilities for combating cholera; we have not.

That we at first opposed establishing a quarantine station on this island was owing to the well known fact that land quarantine is a failure. It has been well described as an elaborate system of leakages. It was condemned at the International Health Congress at Vienna in 1874 by all the powers except France, and in the Congress at Rome in 1885 it was condemned by all the powers. In conclusion, sir, we beg humbly to maintain that the advice we gave as to quarantine and traffic was, under the circumstances, the best possible. We are,

Yours respectfully,
D. CAMPBELL,
ST. D. GYNLAIS WALTERS,
JOHN WEDDICK,
E. S. GOODHUE, M. D.

Forty-three lepers were ordered sent to the settlement. Two of the number were afterward allowed to remain at the receiving station for a few days longer in order to transact some business matters.

A letter was read announcing that several lay brothers would soon arrive from France for work at the leper settlement.

A communication filled with endearing terms regarding mercy to the afflicted, was read from A. J. Elling, of Georgetown, Washington. He wished to come to Hawaii and look after the lepers; was willing to do so without compensation. The letter was placed on file and the writer will be informed that there is no opening at the present. In this connection President Smith explained that another party was desirous of going to Molokai and devote all her time to the lepers. While the request was given due consideration and the spirit which sanctioned the proposal recognized, it was concluded not to grant the request, owing to their being a number of ladies already at the settlement in connection with the different homes.

On recommendation of Dr. Day the Kamehameha school had been granted permission to isolate for a period of five days six scholars from one of the infected districts that desired to enter school.

The physicians favored some modifications being made in the matter of children from infected districts attending school. President Smith and other members of the Board inclined to the belief that the children would be better off attending school than running around promiscuously. Professor Alexander said children in the locality of Maunakea street was in the habit of associating and playing with those from other places. He saw no good reason why the children should not attend school; there would be no more danger by so doing than allowing association.

The not-to-be downed question of Nuuanu stream came up for consideration. An examination had been made by Drs. Wood and Day. A verbal report by the former favored withdrawing guards from the valleys and substituting military to patrol the stream. The matter of uniforms and arms would have a salutary effect upon the natives. The present guards were doing well, but could not be seen at a distance, which was considered a drawback. Two guards used a boat and rowed up and down the stream. About the mouth of the stream, near King street bridge, the stream was not as well looked after as it should be. As the water at School street bridge was not infected, the guard there was useless, and at the request of the physicians was ordered discontinued. Dr. Wood believed that eight soldiers could guard the stream successfully. President Smith said unemployed members of the volunteer companies should be used for the purpose of guarding the stream; they had uniforms and should be given the preference.

Speaking further of the stream and matters in connection with it, Dr. Wood said when proper arrangements had been made for guards, he would favor raising the quarantine on this island, perhaps with the exception of keeping guards at the pali and Maunaloa. President Smith believed it

would be better to retain the guards at the pali and Maunaloa for a time; this would better satisfy the people beyond those places.

Before further action was taken on the subject, President Smith wished to know what effect, if any, the infection of certain portions of Nuuanu stream would have on passenger traffic between Honolulu and the other islands.

Dr. Wood replied by saying that all countries recognized the distinction between first and second class passengers. The danger was from steerage passengers.

A motion to raise the quarantine on the valleys, to take effect at once, was carried unanimously. Nuuanu stream, the pali and Maunaloa will be strictly guarded until further notice.

Dr. Wood thought it would be safe to raise the restrictions on children from infected districts attending schools by next Monday, if no new cases of cholera broke out in the meantime.

President Smith's action in condemning an additional taro patch of three-quarters of an acre in the Waipilopilop district was sanctioned. This was found necessary in order to dry up patches below. Sulphuric acid was being used to good effect on the patches which had been condemned.

The Board was informed that the committee appointed to ascertain the quantity and value of taro destroyed in the condemned patches would report the following day.

President Smith informed the Board that all employees at the cholera hospital had been dismissed, excepting C. J. Whitney and a guard. The place was in good order and ready for patients if there should be more cases of cholera.

The insane asylum had been in strict quarantine for a week, and as no new cases had broken out, Dr. Smith reported that the quarantine could with safety be raised. This was accordingly voted. The fields about the asylum that were declared infected are now thoroughly dry; there could be no further danger of patients developing cholera by drinking water from the fields.

There was considerable discussion about fish and how the sale should be regulated. President Smith said there could be no objection to dried fish from Hawaii, Molokai and Lanai being sold.

Mr. Lansing favored the sale of fish caught elsewhere than in the district of Honolulu, but only at one place and under close inspection. A person conversant with fish should be named as an inspector.

There seemed to be some doubt as to proving where the fish were caught. Member Kelipio solved the problem by the proposal that all fish brought into the city be accompanied by a certificate showing where and when caught, and by whom. The certificates could be furnished by guards at the different places leading into town.

A motion by Dr. Wood that deep-water fish caught outside of Honolulu district be allowed sale under certain restrictions and inspection as may be decided on, met with unanimous approval. Dr. Emerson and Member Kelipio were named as a committee to investigate the matter and report as soon as practicable.

The sanitary arrangements in the Armstrong block, lower King street, near the bridge, caused some discussion. The occupants failed to use the dry earth containers furnished. If there should be further violation of health laws there, those responsible for such would be arrested and summarily dealt with.

It was concluded to continue fumigation of mails.

An application was read from a Chinese called Pu Ying Ping asking for a license to practice medicine among his countrymen. The application was accompanied by certificates galore, with a large red paper covered with hieroglyphics called a diploma. After considerable discussion it was concluded to lay the matter over for further consideration.

In connection with this application President Smith called the attention of the Board to the Chinese physician who had reported and treated the case of cholera brought to the hospital. The Chinaman had been told that the matter of having his license rescinded would be brought to the attention of the authorities. In the discussion that followed it was shown that the Chinese doctor did not know the first principles of materia medica, had acted shamefully about leaving the patient when he should have known it was impossible for the man to live longer than a few hours. Dr. Wood raised a warning voice against legalizing Chinese to practice among their people. As guardians of the public health he believed the Board should refuse to recommend issuance of licenses to applicants, unless they could show a diploma from some reputable college and

pass a satisfactory examination. These views were concurred in by Mr. Lansing, who took the ground that passing examination was the only correct method of satisfying the Board that the applicant was entitled to practice.

MUST PROVE CAPACITY.

President Cleveland Issues a Civil Service Order Affecting Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President's new civil service order affecting Consuls, issued today is, as follows.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 20, 1895.

It being of great importance that the Consuls and commercial agents of the United States shall possess the proper qualifications for their respective positions, to be ascertained either through a satisfactory record of previous actual service under the Department of State, or through an appropriate examination, it is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency, now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than \$2500 nor less than \$1000 for the compensation of which, if derived from official fees, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed \$2500 nor fall below \$1000, shall be filled.

(A) By a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (b) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction, in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (c) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

For the purpose of this order, notarial and unofficial fees shall not be regarded, but the compensation of a consulate or commercial agency shall be ascertained, if the office is salaried by reference to the last preceding Appropriation Act, and if the official is not salaried by reference to the returns of official fees for the last preceding fiscal year.

The examination heretofore provided for shall be by a board of three persons designated by the Secretary of State, who shall also prescribe the subjects to which such examination shall relate and the general mode of conducting the same by the board.

The vacancy in a consulate will be filled at discretion only when a suitable appointment cannot be made in any of the modes indicated in the second paragraph of this order.

GROVER CLEVELAND.



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Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood, Cures Scrofula, Etc.

"My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been very effective. My little girl, five years old, had for four years a bad skin disease. Her arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. She would scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief, and tear open the sores.

Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla caused the eruptions to heal and the sores peeled off, after which the skin became soft and smooth. As a family medicine

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal and I recommend it." W. L. KING, Bluff Dale, Tex.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Sole Wholesale Agents

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Pleasant To Take

and easy to retain are two important elements in any medicine. For what nauseates rarely benefits.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

IS pleasant to take and does not upset the most delicate stomachs. Physicians everywhere prefer it to cod liver oil because it is rich in food and medicine, and it does not disturb appetite or digestion. Its timely use cures coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and consumption. It will tone up the general health as well as nothing else.

50 cents and \$1.00.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

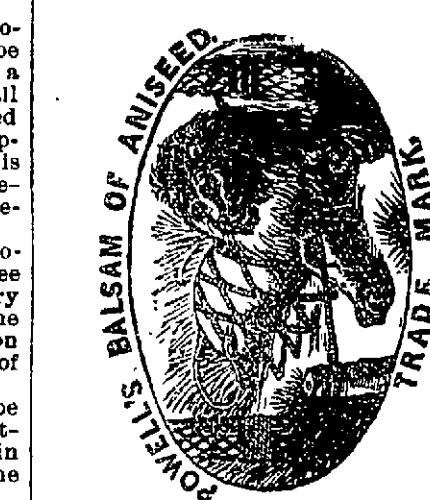
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Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRONCHITIS. It is the most effective remedy for the whole world.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPT. COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

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Ayer's PILLS

Best Family Medicine

CURE Sick Headache, Constipation, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

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Why Treat Your Friends

better than yourself? Why advise friends to take something for their coughs when you neglect yours? There's no positive cure for consumption in advanced stages. Nip the cough with a dose of

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SOLD IN 25c. and 50c. BOTTLES.

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That cools and quenches the thirst is our hot-weather merchandise.

Fine Soda is drank for its fineness, not for coldness alone.

Fruit flavors, the juice of fresh ripe fruit, no substitute; kept without acid or anything else. This is the Soda that flows from our fountain.

TRY THE

Alhambra and

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PHOSPHATE.

They are the latest combinations of fruit flavors. Those who have tried them say they are delicious.

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Mother's

Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and security to prevent the weakness effects of the mother's milk, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. In any mother sending for address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. Thos. Lowndes & Co., Sole Agents, 59 Murray St., N. Y.

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RUBBER STAMPS

At Gazette Office.

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.**Efficient Work Performed—Snug Balance on Hand.**

The Hawaiian Relief Society will close its doors on Saturday, provided there are no more cases of cholera in the meantime. The ladies who have undertaken the work and carried it to such a successful termination will be glad to have an opportunity for rest after cessation of the epidemic.

Those who have taken pains to look into the work of the society and examine the methods which have been employed, will certainly give the ladies due credit for what they have done in the interests of the needy Hawaiians. As soon as it was demonstrated the dread disease of cholera was attacking the Hawaiian more than any other nationality, the society was started. Ladies gave up their household duties and hurried to lend assistance to the cause. Contributions flowed in, showing the sanction of Honolulu people to the work proposed. Every one seemed to feel the need of immediate action. On the first day the natives were fed without regard to what persons came to the doors for food. Undoubtedly, there were many who imposed upon the society, but this was soon stopped by the excellent system of inspection instituted soon after. Persons on the outside, totally unacquainted with methods of the society, made rash assertions regarding the undertaking. Many said that the society was using the money subscribed without reference to persons for whom it was intended. The ladies said nothing when these unjust accusations were spoken against them. They continued the work, all the while perfecting the system, until now it is in perfect working order.

At the present time about \$4000 remains in the treasury. By Saturday, the time set for closing the doors of the society, there will remain about \$3000. This will be kept on hand for natives who are in great need and have absolutely no way of obtaining food. The ladies will inquire into their cases and act accordingly. The Hawaiian Relief Society will remain a permanent organization, ready at the first call to continue the work begun and which all Honolulu has learned to appreciate.

SOME ODDITIES.**A Collection of Freaks of Various Kinds.**

There is a man in Missouri whose feet are so large he has to put his trousers on over his head.

A West Virginia man is so peculiarly affected by riding on a train that he has to chain himself to a seat to prevent his jumping out of the car window.

People in Madison county, Ky., who have paid their taxes, are entitled to be married free by the sheriff.

Geigersville, Ky., is the birthplace of a boy who was an inveterate tobacco chewer before he was a year old.

An Alabama father has taught all his children to read with their books upside down.

A Mississippi woman who chews tobacco and drinks whisky, thinks women have all the "rights" they need.

A Minnesota girl of fifteen can distinguish no color, everything being white to her, and she is compelled to wear dark glasses to protect her eyes from the glare.

A Maine mother has an old slipper, still in use, which has spanked six generations of her family.

Michigan has a man who is so fat that he can't fall down hard enough to hurt himself. He is known as the human spheroid.

The servants in a school for girls in Connecticut, while cleaning up the rooms after the school closed, discovered 3678 wads of chewing gum stuck about in various places.

A Florida negro is growing fat on snake steaks.

A Mississippi river steamboat roustabout drinks a half-gallon of whiskey a day.

A South Carolina widow became her own mother-in-law recently. That is to say, she is now the wife of her husband's father.

A dude in Philadelphia was turned out of the club to which he belonged because he paid his tailor's bill two days after he got his clothes.

An Idaho school teacher enforces obedience with a revolver.

A Baptist preacher in Georgia refuses to baptize converts except in running water.

A Texas preacher threw a Bible at a deacon who started to run away with the collection, and knocked him down the front steps of the church, breaking his leg in two places.—Exchange.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.**John W. Mackay Thinks it Would be a Good Investment.**

John W. Mackay is a shrewd, conservative business man, who never speaks to hear himself talk, and when he says that a Pacific cable will be built in the near future, it is pretty certain the reasons he may give for it will be sound and substantial ones.

A cable from some point on the Pacific Coast to Honolulu, Australia and Japan has been talked of more during the past two years than ever before. The growth of trade between the North American continent, the Orient and the antipodes has been so marked that a telegraphic cable has become a commercial necessity. Communication by mail requires too much time, and the present method of transmitting messages to countries on the other side of the Pacific by sending them around the world is too expensive.

The difficulties recently experienced in communicating with Hawaii furnish abundant evidence of the necessity of a cable between those islands and the rest of the world. The expansion of commerce between this country and Japan and China means an urgent need for cheaper and speedier ways of correspondence. The volume of business done now is large and all signs point to a rapid and constant increase, so that Mr. Mackay is not far out of the way when he says that even now a Pacific cable would be a good paying investment.

The last Congress did not seem to look with favor upon this country undertaking the work, but Canada is anxious to see it started, and as the British Government looks with favor upon the enterprise it is probable the new cable will be under the control of some power other than the United States. For some reasons, perhaps, this is to be regretted, but to the commercial world, from which largely the patronage will be expected, it will make little difference in whom ownership is vested, so long as the service is cheap, regular and generally efficient.

TO TRAVELERS**An Unsuspected Cause of Sea-Sickness**

When so many people are traveling about on the water, it may be interesting to note the various opinions expressed as to the causes of sea-sickness. In order that from the many accounts one may determine, perchance, what remedy is most likely to prove available. It is suggested by a physician who has made the subject one of special study that the effect of the light, the water, and the motion on the eyes may account for many cases of sea-sickness. Patients whose eyes habitually trouble them are said to suffer most severely, and various affections of the optic nerve seem to accompany some of the worst sea-sick cases. It has been said that persons who are about to go on the water should provide themselves with dark spectacles, and wear them for a little while; also, that they carefully avoid looking at the water until they are accustomed to the motion of the ship. Some people entirely avoid sea-sickness by what they call getting the rhythm of the vessel. Imaginative people fancy that a ship has a keynote and moves in a strictly regular time. To find this and put the mind in direct action with it, it is claimed, not only prevent sickness, but will furnish the most delightful and novel set of sensations. One veteran traveler always selects some song with a positive accent. This he gets in his mind and either hums it very softly or mentally keeps the time and tone until entirely accustomed to his surroundings. Of course, there are persons who become ill in trams, and sometimes by rapid riding in a carriage. A sick headache is a not infrequent sequence of long drives or very rapid horseback riding. These people have a constitutional weakness that is not to be overcome by any ordinary means. The accent and keynote idea, however, is not only interesting but suggestive, and it would be well worth the attention of those who suffer from this unfortunate malady to make some experiments at the first opportunity.—Family Doctor.

New Labor Commission.

Under the law passed in August creating a new labor commission, the President is directed to appoint three commissioners, who are to serve without pay. The appointments have not been made, owing to the difficulty of securing the services of men who will devote the necessary time to the work required to be done by the commission.

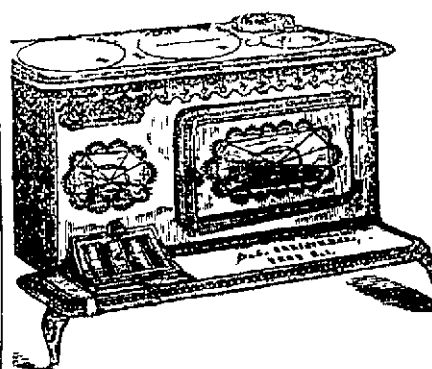
An Illinois farmer owns a hen which lays twin eggs every day.

RELIC OF MONARCHY.**Larry Dee Takes the Only State Carriage to Frisco**

Larry Dee was one of the passengers by the brig W. G. Irwin to the Coast yesterday. He seemed very much elated over the fact that he was leaving the city. Mr. Dee said he was taking to the States the only state carriage that had ever been brought to this country. The others, bought at auction by gentlemen in the city, were declared by him to be simply "carriages" not dignified by the word "state."

Mr. Dee carried in his hand a large roll of papers, which he guarded very carefully. One of these was a landing certificate from the custom house dated June 28, 1879, bearing the words "King Kalakaua." "One wagonette carriage," Mr. Dee was very proud of the paper, as he said it proved beyond a doubt he had the only state carriage ever used on the islands. He will try to sell the vehicle in the States.

Annual meetings of the stockholders of Onomea Sugar Company, Wailuka Sugar Company, Paukaa Sugar Company, Haleakala Ranch Company, will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Limited, Oct. 22d, Oct. 21st, Oct. 23d, Oct. 28th, 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN NOTT,**IMPORTER AND DEALER IN****Steel and Iron Ranges,****STOVES AND FIXTURES,****Housekeeping Goods,****AND****KITCHEN UTENSILS,****Agate Ware, Rubber Hose,****PUMPS, ETC.****PLUMBING,****Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.****DIMOND BLOCK****KING STREET.****New Goods, New Goods****AT****GOO KIM'S, 411 Nuuanu Street,****Importer and Dealer in****EUROPEAN AND CHINESE****Dry and Fancy Goods.**

By the latest vessel we received a Full Line of Gents' White and Brown Panama Hats and a Full Line Lawns, Ginghams, and Trimmed and Untrimmed Ladies' Hats in Latest Patterns, etc., and a Full Line of Best Black and Green Chinese Tea in pounds or boxes. Call on us for your fine Suitings. We guarantee a fit. Prices moderate. GOO KIM, Proprietor.

W. H. RICE,**Stock Raiser and Dealer****BREEDER OF****FINE HORSES AND CATTLE****From the Thoroughbred****Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by****Nutwood Jr.****Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.****Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.****Also a Choice Lot of****BULLS, COWS AND CALVES****From the Celebrated Bulls****Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.****A Lot of****Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses****FOR SALE****2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.**

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-Hind Teams, or Saddle Horses, to be accompanied at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.



**Distressing
Irritations
of the
SKIN
Instantly
Relieved
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CUTICURA**

Distressing irritations, itching and scaly skin and scalp diseases, torturing and disfiguring humors are speedily cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The cures daily effected by them are simply wonderful. No other remedies are so pure, sweet, gentle, speedy, and effective. They are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and especially appeal to mothers and children. Their use preserves, purifies, and beautifies the skin, and restores the hair when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H.I.
"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free to any address.

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Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

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PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.**DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.**

The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

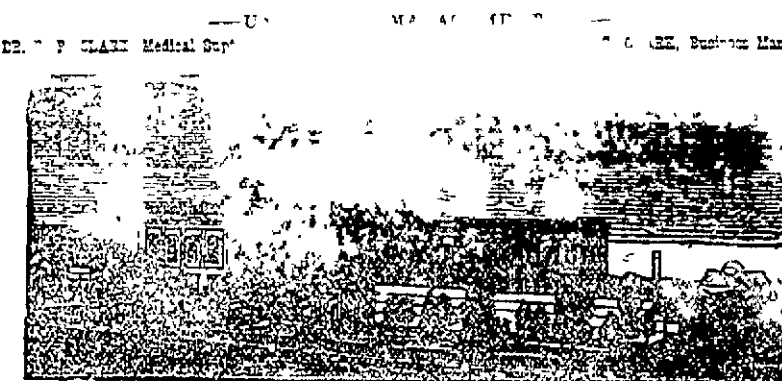
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SACK SUITS at \$18.00
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This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

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PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietors, Dr. J. C. TANK and Dr. W. H. RICE, are devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The Hospital is situated in a beautiful location, and is equipped with the latest appliances. The treatment is of the most scientific and successful character. For further particulars apply to the Proprietors, Dr. J. C. TANK and Dr. W. H. RICE, at the Hospital, Stockton, Cal.

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Large and Complete Assortment**OF****DRY GOODS****SUCH AS**

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

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A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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Silases, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kamagans, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,

Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters.

Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps,

Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks,

Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and

3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts,

Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

ALSO**HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE,**

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour,

Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.**AT NOMINAL COST.****ICE & COLD STORAGE****HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent**

Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH,**Agent, Alakea Street.**

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S**Boston Line of Packets**

SHIPPERS will Please Take Note that the

Bark HOLLISWOOD

Will Leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30th

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

THE New York Tribune calls attention to the interesting fact that the new Rhode Island State Capitol in Providence is to be built of Georgia marble and the Georgia State House is built of Indiana marble. Even building stone is not without honor except in its own country.

THE Hawaiian for September came out early in October. The history of this magazine is this, that once a month some wag ties the "missionary" tin pan to the Hawaiian dog's tail, and he races up and down the street, yelling, snapping and frothing. The small boys are delighted, the dog rather likes it, and the missionary tin pan is used over again.

"Gloom and not glee characterizes all the public feeling the Bulletin has come in contact with regarding the financial situation."—Evening Bulletin.

WELL said! Evidently the Bulletin has not come in contact with "all" the public feeling. So long as the Bulletin continues to look for financial gloom it will probably find plenty of it. There never has lived a voluntary pessimist who cannot by continually groping about in the "gloom," make himself believe that not only the Hawaiian Islands, but the whole world, is going to the dogs as fast as possible. Until the Bulletin shows some disposition to come out of the valleys and shadows of useless criticism, it will always find all gloom and no glee.

Now that the restriction on fish is raised, we shall have an opportunity to see to what degree the ignorant classes will exercise their common sense and honesty. Should it become known to any person that attempts are being made to bring fish into the city that have not passed the inspection of the Board of Health agents, the fact should at once be reported to headquarters. Hearty co-operation on the part of residents is a factor quite as important now as during the darkest days of the month just passed. In allowing the fish trade to be resumed the Board will do well to adopt, for a time at least, the system in vogue at Waianae of cleaning and rinsing the fish in boiling water before distributing them.

JUDGE WILSON, of Cincinnati, during the trial of an alimony case, recently made the statement that "any man who gives all his salary to his wife is a fool," to which the New York Sun replies: "The best thing many a man can do with his earnings is to turn them over to his wife. If she's a bad woman, unworthy of the trust, God help him! He is a wretched creature. If she is a vain and silly and self-indulgent woman, he has a load on his back which will be likely to keep him down always. A woman to whom a poor man cannot trust his money is no fit wife for him." It all depends on the woman, but it is safe to state that if Judge Wilson's recommendation were put to a popular vote of the married men, he would be snowed under, ten to one.

The paper which roused the most marked enthusiasm of the scientists at the recent Geographical Congress was introduced by the Norwegian explorer, Borchgrevink, the only navigator who has ever landed on the Antarctic continent. He left Campbell Island, followed the track of Sir James Ross, who sailed in the Erebus and Terror, reached Cape Adair in Victoria Land, passed Possession Island, where Ross landed, afterward returned and landed at Cape Adair, the first landing ever made on a continent twice as big as Europe, which is supposed to cover most of the Antarctic Zone. The Congress passed a resolution recommending the exploration of this Antarctic continent as the greatest piece of geographical work that remains to be done.

THE YOUTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The recently published book, "Queen Victoria's Childhood and Youth," by Mr. Fawcett, gives some strong evidence of the fact that people in high life do not always make up a happy family and that rank and power do not bring peace of mind.

William IV, who disliked the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Queen Victoria, at his birthday banquet in 1836, in the presence of a hundred guests, with the Duchess of Kent seated by his side in accordance with royal etiquette, made a speech in which he spoke of the Duchess "as a person now near to me, who is surrounded by evil advisers, and who is incompetent herself to act with propriety in the station in which she would be placed," if she became Regent. There are several anecdotes given of the coarseness and rudeness of the royal family. Queen Victoria in after years wrote of her uncle, Leopold, who always remained her strong friend and adviser, "it is the name that is dear to me, after Albert, one which recalls the almost only happy days of my sad childhood." With all the resources of the social world of England at her command, and with the expectation of becoming the ruler of Great Britain, she was not exempt from the small annoyances which makes the life of common people a burden.

LEGALIZING the municipal ownership of telephone systems in England is soon to be settled by the report of a commission of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the claims of the advocates and opponents of the measure. It is stated on good authority that the committee will render a decision against municipal ownership. Many European cities control their telephone systems and an attempt has been made to prove that the service has been cheaper and better in consequence than when in the hands of private companies. On the other hand the English companies have given statistics proving that Great Britain has more telephone subscribers than any other European country, and that the cities of Hamburg and Berlin, where the telephone system is operated by the government, the charges are not sufficient to pay the running expenses. While the companies may have won over the majority of the committee, it is reasonable to predict that the turning over of their lines to the people is only a question of time. Following out their argument it might be said that the annual deficiency in the United States postal bureau is proof that the postal service ought to be turned over to private companies.

It is now stated that the Government is considering a new form of treatment for Nuuanu stream, the scheme being to continue the wall near the St. Louis College so as to give the stream a straight-away course to the harbor. As has been previously suggested by this paper, this latest plan is undoubtedly the best one from a sanitary standpoint, but it necessitates a condemning private property, which judging from the price placed on the property on the east side of the stream will increase the cost to such an extent as to make it impracticable. It would seem reasonable to expect a spirit of magnanimity to obtain among these property holders, in view of the enhanced value of all land in this district in consequence of the Government improvements. If this cannot be, let the original plan be followed. The people are anxiously awaiting the inauguration of the work.

When the various papers of Honolulu agree on a public measure, it can be taken as a foregone conclusion that there is something radically wrong and the community has decided to stop quibbling and see to it that something is done. We are duly grateful for the unanimity with which our contemporaries have fallen into line with this paper's long-ago suggestion concerning improvements along Nuuanu stream.

BRIGHT, BUT BAD.

Editor C. A. Dana of the New York Sun, says of Wm. Henry Hurlbert, who recently died, in Italy:

To the natural gifts of genius an education of extraordinary fullness had been added, making him one of the most accomplished and comprehensive of scholars and the most charming of conversationalists. There was no subject within the range of science, literature, philosophy, or theology with which he did not seem to be familiar; and it would have been difficult to put a question to him in any one of these great lines of human interests to which he could not return an answer. His resources of knowledge and of thought were most remarkable. In many years of intercourse, and under circumstances of every kind, we do not recall an instance of his repeating an anecdote, an observation, or an idea which we had heard from him before. His heart was as affectionate as his mind.

Mr. Hurlbert in 1860 was on the staff of the N. Y. Times, and while there wrote an editorial on the "Elbows of the Minio," which became celebrated as the worst mass of "inebriated" jargon ever put into the editorial columns of a paper. The edition was cancelled so far as it could be. He became proprietor of the N. Y. World which he afterwards sold to Mr. Pulitzer. As a young man he was considered to be without a conscience, in spite of his most extraordinary gifts. A few years ago he took up his residence in England, became prominent as a writer in the Tory party, and through his brilliancy obtained access to the best society. Several years ago he was prosecuted for seduction, and his defense was that the letters which were produced on the trial in his handwriting were not his own, but were forged by his secretary. But he was never able to give an account of this secretary, or give any information about him. The trial was one of the most notorious in England. English society dropped him and he went to America. He was indicted for perjury in London, so he left America and took his residence in Italy. His wife, a charming American, stood by him to the last. For many years he was regarded as the most brilliant, but, unreliable newspaper man in New York.

While there were many redeeming features in Mr. Hurlbert's career, he stands as an example of a large class of bright newspaper writers in New York City whose talents are running to waste on account of the lack of a balance wheel of solid character. The "boys" around the offices know their worth as story writers and are inclined to overlook any eccentricity of person or morals. The sentiment that "he's a good fellow and we hate to see him go under" evidently holds as high a place in Editor Dana's mind as it does among the rank and file of the news writers of New York City.

At the opening rally of the Ohio State campaign Governor McKinley said, "Shall the Administration of President Cleveland be approved? Do you approve of his attempted restoration of the Hawaiian Queen? Even Democrats disapprove of that, and the Administration has been forced to acknowledge its error. Do you approve of his foreign policy generally? The Democratic State Convention could not withhold a vote of condemnation of that." Ex Governor Foraker, candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Brice, remarking upon the resolution in the Democratic State platform concerning the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, said, "There is much significance attached to the manner in which this resolution was pressed upon the Convention, its rejection, and final adoption. The Monroe Doctrine is American; it is patriotic." Republican condemnation of the present American foreign policy is to be expected; they point out errors and promise freely. The most significant feature which portends a stronger foreign policy whatever party gains the mastery, is the attempt in Democratic conventions to "hedge," without actually condemning in so many words the record of the past four years.

The Kamiloa is being used as a fumigating box for the freight loaded by the China.

GOVERNMENT KINDERGARTEN.

In the local columns of this paper the statement was made yesterday that the "Government kindergarten began work with a good attendance." Although the kindergartens of this city are not now and never have been under the control of the Government we trust that the day is not far distant when the work in these schools will be made a part of the public school system. As has been the case in nearly all reforms, the preliminary labor of proving the practicability of the kindergarten movement has fallen on the shoulders—and pocket-books—of private individuals. In this instance, the thoughtful mothers of this and other progressive countries have demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, the value of the training which is now to be obtained through the child garden. A report made in 1893 shows that of the 9000 children in the kindergartens of San Francisco only three have become inmates of reformatories. A large proportion of this 9000 came from the lower classes that usually furnish the majority of the candidates for penal institutions. For this reason, if no other, any Government can well afford to invest liberally in the kindergarten movement. The city of St. Louis has done it and is satisfied with the result; Japan is also making moves in this direction. It is certainly poor economy for Hawaii with its mixed population and so much depending on the proper education of the children of different nationalities, to let slip a single opportunity that will aid in raising the standards of life of the boys and girls of today who are to be the men and women of tomorrow.

WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

The last report of the Federal Commissioners of Education shows that 65.50 per cent. of the teachers in the United States are women, and that this proportion is more likely to be increased than diminished. That women are particularly adapted to teach young children has long been recognized, and of late years they have demonstrated their ability to fill executive positions in the higher grades. But as the old fashioned schoolmaster with his spare-the-rod-spoil-the-child system has disappeared, salaries have also taken a downward tendency. In other words, in this as in other lines where women have taken the place of men, the women have proved a bear on the salary market. They will work for less and, other things being equal, they get the positions. At the present time nearly all the high salaried teachers are men, but as the new woman begins to prove her ability, even the men at the top will have to look well to their laurels. It is highly proper that the high positions in educational circles should be dealt out irrespective of the sex of the applicants, but the new woman will be gaining a point for teachers generally by maintaining that the price put on her brain power shall not be decreased simply because she is a woman. The standard of remuneration for teachers is altogether too low considering the capital that must be invested by either men or women in obtaining what is virtually their stock-in-trade.

A SENTINEL at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has the distinction of being the first man in the United States to demonstrate the effects of a bullet from the Krag-Jorgensen rifle recently adopted by the United States army. The sentinel fired on an escaping prisoner at a range of thirty yards. The nickel-plated bullet passed through the prisoner's skull, then through the trunk of an oak tree eight inches in diameter, and finally buried itself in a knoll to a depth of three and a half feet. Army officers state that the weapon is merciful as well as effective, the hole made in the human skull by the 30-calibre bullet being scarcely larger than the bullet itself. This conclusion is interesting from a technical standpoint, but it is cold comfort for the man who stands in front of the rifle.

LOOSE METHODS IN HILO.

A visitor in Hilo during the recent panic in that place states that the passengers of the Claudine were compelled to bathe in tubs on Coconut Island and submit their clothing to fumigation. After eight days of quarantine, they were taken in a scow over to the town, and the male passengers were stripped, stood up in line and washed down with some preparation by the physician, and their clothes again fumigated. The women were treated in the same way. As the people of Hilo who led in this singular crusade felt that the medical authorities of the United States and Europe were incompetent to give advice in this matter, and they were left to adopt their own far-reaching methods, it seems to us that they did not go far enough. Their system was quite too loose, and they have left myriads of loopholes, through which able-bodied germs may enter the homes of Hilo. No passengers should have been turned loose until: First, the stomach pump had been applied six times on the last day, and any sneaking germs forced up and out; second, the head of everyone had been shaved clean; third, every passenger had been skinned, just as the Indians skin their prisoners, but, of course, with a more lofty motive; fourth, instead of washing down each person with some solution, the effects of which soon pass away, the Hilo fire-engine should have played a solution of whitewash on the stripped passengers, and this should be repeated every day for two months; fifth, the clothing should have been burned up instead of being fumigated; sixth, effective measures should have been taken to prevent the diseased fish from the waters of Honolulu harbor from entering Hilo bay, while the fumigated passengers were corralled on Coconut Island.

It may be said that this is Hilo's first experience. On the arrival of the next panic she will do better and be more stringent. As an old lady on King street, who has now been living for four weeks only on boiled water and fumigated hard tack, says, an ounce of prevention is, etc.

ANOTHER good deed has been credited to the bicycle. The United States Tobacco Journal charges that during the last year the consumption of cigars has been reduced by 700,000,000 by the wheeling habit, the explanation being that men are not apt to smoke while riding a bicycle. These figures do not tally with those of the United States revenue department, which shows a large increase in the consumption of cigars. Whatever falling off in the consumption of tobacco may be chargeable to the bicycle is probably the result of a man saving his cigar money to buy a wheel, and whatever the cause the result is a good one. Cycling is certainly more healthful and invigorating than the use of tobacco.

Y. H. I. ANNIVERSARY.

Business Meeting Last Night—In a Flourishing Condition.

The regular business meeting of the Y. H. I. was held in Foster hall last night, a goodly number of members being present.

After transaction of routine matters, election of officers was considered. It was decided to postpone such election until next Thursday evening in order to enable the secretaries to furnish statements of the standing members.

Five new members were proposed. Their applications will be considered after the investigation committee passes on them.

Reports showed the Institute in a flourishing condition, with a large and influential membership roll. When started a year ago, only seven members were present at the first meeting. Now the Institute boasts of 120 members, without those who have not yet been initiated.

The anniversary of the Y. H. I. will take place on the 24th of the present month. A musical program, consisting of old Hawaiian selections, will be rendered at that time. This will be a rare treat to those fond of hearing favorite airs of the ancestors of native Hawaiians.

Timely Topics

October 1, 1895.

Below is a list of goods which arrived ex Australia and will be kept on the Oceanic wharf for shipment to the other islands. Every thing in the list can be shipped without Board of Health permits and the attention of buyers is called to the assortment:

Plated Ware,
Water Closets,
Paint Burners,
Hendry's Mixed Paints,
Hose in all sizes and qualities,

Ideal Coffee Pots,
Bicycles,
Bicycle Lamps,
Metallic Paint in Oil,
Tanks, 3000 to 5000 gals.

Steel Wire Cloth,
Shooting Coats,
Flour Sifters,
Blacksmiths' Bellows,
Wire Mats,

Cutlery,
Feather Dusters,
Hoe Handles,
California Lawn Sprinklers,
Lanterns,

Shovels,
Rice Plows,
W. W. Heads,
Paint Brushes,
Bath Tub Enamel,

Varnishes,
Assorted Hardware,
Disston's No. 2 Cane Knives,
Mill Saw Files,
Sole Leather.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Spockels' Bank,
307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Mariposa will be due from the Colonies next Thursday.

The Bishop Museum will be open Fridays and Saturdays as usual.

The merchants are very busy just now filling orders for the other islands.

D. Howard Hitchcock has reopened his classes in drawing and painting.

Kate Field is expected to arrive by the next steamer from San Francisco.

Inspector-General of Schools Atkinson is much improved in health from a trip to the Coast.

E. O. Hall & Son are agents for the Perkins windmills. A number were received by the Albert.

The Hawaiian Relief Society will close its doors Saturday, provided no more cholera cases develop.

Pictures of the participants in the recent bicycle meet are shown at the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

Open meeting of the American League this evening. A. B. Lobenstein, of Hilo, will deliver an address.

Barrels with brass faucets were being delivered to the different schools yesterday. Only boiled water is to be used.

A. Mueller, the chemist, who arrived by the Marie Hackfeld, will go to Makaweli as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

Work on the opera house is to be started as soon as word is received from Mr. Irwin or the San Francisco people interested.

The Hawaiian Relief Society will close its doors tomorrow. Over two hundred people were fed at the central depot yesterday.

Annual meetings of Paauhau Plantation Company and Hilo Sugar Company will be held at the office of W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., 10 and 11 a. m. October 14th.

At a private meeting of a committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company held Thursday, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the company November 27th.

The Salvation Army had a rousing meeting last night at their tent on Beretania street. Aside from persons inside, a great many were on the outside listening to the music.

The address delivered by Rev. Douglass P. Birnie before the graduating class of Oahu College has been published in pamphlet form and can be obtained from members of the class of '95.

The Mihahala will be ready to resume her regular route by the end of this or the beginning of next week. Repairs on her boiler will be completed in two or three days. She will go into quarantine according to regulations.

The joint committee appointed to report upon designs for a great seal and department seals, invites suggestions for a great seal of the Republic. A prize of \$50 is offered to the person whose design is accepted by the legislature.

The steamship Kahului, Tyson master, was due to sail from San Francisco September 28th with a cargo of merchandise for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. If the vessel made usual time she should have arrived at Kahului yesterday.

Miss Ida Sturgeon, of New Whatecom, Wash., arrived by the last steamer to take a position with Bishop & Co., as typewriter and stenographer. There were several applicants for the place.

Professor Berger will return from his trip to Germany on the Australia of October 21st. Latest news from the popular leader of the Hawaiian Band was to the effect that he was very well and anxious to get home.

Captain Griffiths, of the Albert, is looking for the individual who took a small black and tan dog from the vessel shortly after her arrival. The dog was a fine specimen and brought down for Mr. Holdsworth, of Davies & Co. Captain Griffiths went below to lunch and during his absence the dog was stolen.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptoms of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers BENSXN, SMITH & Co. agents for H.I.

And Had No Return

"Odd about that killing of Smedley, wasn't it?"

"I hadn't heard."

"Yes, took out a \$5000 policy only last week and yesterday was shot and killed."

"Well, some fellows were born lucky. I've been paying premiums for twenty-five years!"—Ex.

FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE SEA.

Special Meeting of the Health Board to Hear Committee Report.

BE SOLD ONLY AT THE MARKET.

Greatest Difficulty Will be in Ascertaining Where Fish Comes From—Conditions Imposed—Inspection—Further Action at Session This Morning.

A special meeting of the Health Board was held yesterday to hear the report of the committee appointed the day previous regarding the sale of fish under certain restrictions.

The full Board was present and discussion general concerning the matter. The very great difficulty seemed to be the uncertainty as regards places where fish would be caught, by whom and mode of delivery without danger of contamination.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN REGARD TO FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE SEA OR WATER.

1. The taking of scale fish, shell fish, or any product of the sea or water from any pond, stream, creek, inlet, bay or harbor, or upon the sea to a distance of two miles out from the shore, between Diamond Head Point and Ahua Point, and from the mountains to the sea, is hereby strictly prohibited.

2. All scale fish and lobsters from the waters of Oahu, outside of the above limits, may be exposed for sale in the Honolulu Market, but not elsewhere within the limits prescribed in Section 1, by the observance of the following conditions, viz:

First—Conveyance of said fish, etc., into the limits above mentioned shall be along the public road which is the continuation of King street, at Moanalua, or by the regular trains of the Oahu railroad, or along the Nuuanu avenue and its continuation, or along Beretania street and its eastward continuation.

Second—None of the articles above prohibited shall be conveyed or brought into the prohibited limits by any other route or by sea, except the fish known as kawakawa, aku, ahi, malolo, pikuli and ikehe, and these on the condition that they are landed at the fish market and immediately presented for the inspection of the Inspector in Chief.

Third—Each lot of fish above mentioned, before entering the above limits, shall be inspected and obtain a certificate signed by an inspector or guard authorized by the Board of Health, said inspectors or guards to be stationed at points to be designated hereafter on the above permitted routes of entrance.

Fourth—Said certificates shall be on forms provided by the Board of Health, and shall specify the kind and number of containers used, the character and measure or amount of the fish contained in each container, and the name of the carrier or carriers.

Fifth—Said passes shall, as soon as possible, be presented by the carrier or carriers with the articles and in the identical containers specified in said passes, to the Inspector in Chief, who will be stationed at the market in Honolulu, and on receiving a permit signed by said Inspector in Chief, will be allowed to expose said fish for sale at such stall or table in said market, as said Inspector in Chief shall direct, and not elsewhere within the prohibited limits.

Sixth—Permits for the sale of fish must be renewed each day.

3. Any parcel or container of fish not corresponding as to container or contents, with the description given by the inspector or guard on the route, shall be liable to immediate and summary confiscation by the inspector at the market.

4. An inspector or guard authorized to grant passes for bringing fish within the limits of Kona, Oahu, will be on duty at Moanalua road. On the regular trains coming from Ewa to Honolulu, at the Pali, Nuuanu road and at Waialae, continuation of Beretania street.

5. The Inspector in Chief at the Honolulu market will be on duty for the granting of permits from the hour of 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day except Sundays.

6. Fish from the other islands shall not be admitted unless accompanied by a certificate signed by the purveyor or fish dealer on the island mentioned, and shall be landed only at such wharf as may be designated by the Inspector in Chief.

7. Any person who shall violate the above regulations shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

The report was a most careful one and showed that much earnest work had been spent in gathering the data for it. It was well received and discussed at length. Further action will be taken regarding the matter at a special meeting of the Board this 8:30 a. m.

Kilohana Art League.

The Kilohana Art League is wide awake and will make a better showing this year than any previous. Fine works of art are now being prepared by members of the League, and the art loving people of Honolulu may expect to see an excellent exhibition in November. Howard Hitchcock, who has recently returned from Hawaii, speaks most hopefully of the future work of the League.

An English Cabinet Minister's full-length uniform costs \$600.

RUK AND MORTLOCK ISLANDS.

Notes Made by Rev. Price Daring a Cruise of Morning Star.

SORCERY RESORTED TO BY WOMEN.

Cord and Rope Manufactured From the Coconut—Houses Rude and Without Floors—Native Dress—Religious Beliefs—Superstitions of the Rainbows.

[In connection with his report of the tour of the Morning Star through the Mortlock group, made in January and February last, Rev. F. M. Price of Ruk sends the following notes concerning the islands, their products, the manners and customs of the people, and their religious beliefs.]

LOCATION AND POPULATION.

Our general field is the Central Caroline Islands, comprising the Ruk lagoon, the Mortlock group and other islands scattered between and west of these groups. The name atoll is given to the islands which consist of a ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon, with islands here and there on the reef and also in the lagoon.

Ruk has a large lagoon with a mean diameter of twenty-five miles, within which there are about twenty high islands. The mission station is on Uela, a beautiful high island, probably fifteen miles in circumference, having a diversified surface of high hills and numerous brooklets, covered with a thick growth of tall grass and weeds, and in some places with fine woods. It is situated near the western side of the reef, in latitude 7 deg. 28 min. north and longitude 151 deg. 52 min. east, and has, by native estimate, a population of 1000. The American Board has about thirty acres of land on the western side of the island, two good dwelling houses, a modest, though very pretty, seminary building for the girls' school, a cottage, a building for the boys' school, and a few other smaller buildings for mission use. The location, selected by Mr. Logan and named by him Anapau, is a fine one, perhaps could not be bettered; for, although it is not in the central part of the lagoon, it is near the north passage and thus convenient for outside work and near enough to the other islands of the lagoon.

The Mortlock group consists of three atolls and seven islets. The largest, Lukunor, is in latitude 5 deg. 21 min. north and longitude 153 deg. 28 min. east and is 170 miles southwest of Uela. All the islands of the Mortlock group on the reefs are low, rising only a few feet above the level of the sea, and some of them are swept over by the waves when the sea is running very high. The situation and population of each island are as follows:

Lukunor atoll, latitude 5 deg. 21 min. north and longitude 153 deg. 28 min. east, and with Lukunor, population 825, and Oulop, population 800. Satoan atoll, latitude 5 deg. 12 min. north and longitude 153 deg. 51 min. east, with Satoan, population 725; Ta, population 850; Kuto, population 400; Mor, population 300.

Etal atoll, latitude 5 deg. 36 min. north and longitude 153 deg. 41 min. east, with Etal, a population of only 400, giving a total population of the Mortlock group of 3300.

Forty miles northwest of Etal, in latitude 5 deg. 36 min. north and longitude 153 deg. 41 min. east, is the Namaluk atoll, with only one island, having about one square mile of dry land and a population of 300.

The atoll of Losap is in latitude 6 deg. 54 min. north and longitude 152 deg. 43 min. east, sixty-five miles northwest of Namaluk, and comprises two inhabited islands—Losap, with 300 people, and Peace, with 200 people—and a number of uninhabited islets. Fourteen miles farther on in the same direction is Nama, in latitude 7 deg. north and longitude 152 deg. 33 min. east, a lone island in the midst of the sea, without a lagoon, a product of some freak, one must suppose, of the builders, which must have separated from their fellows long before the flood. It is a small island with a population of 300 and is forty miles from the southern passage in the reef of the Ruk atoll.

Thus we have the Mortlock group, with a population of 3300, the four inter-jacent islands, population 1100, and the Ruk lagoon, with 15,000 or 16,000 people, making a total of more than thirty islands and 20,000 people. There are still other islands lying to the west of us, but as I have not visited them I will not speak of them in detail now.

PRODUCTS.

The products of these islands, though abundant, are limited in variety. The breadfruit is a very wholesome food which grows on large trees, is prepared for eating by roasting or cooking on stones, is the staple article of food, is gathered during the harvest and put into underground cellars or pits and kept through the year. The coconut is also abundant and widely scattered, and is the principal article of commerce and is also used for food. The milk is very delicious if the nut is gathered before it is too ripe, and is about the only thing we can drink when we visit the low islands. The taro, resembling our potato, is also a wholesome food, though, unlike the breadfruit and coconut, it must be planted in carefully prepared beds. Then there is the pandanus, unimportant as food; and bananas are in Ruk and some of the low islands.

MANUFACTURES.

In the Mortlock Islands they manufacture a very good cord and rope from the coconut, a kind of cloth made from the fibre of a species of hibiscus, and very good sail and oar canoes. In Ruk they do not make the cord, but they weave the cloth and they prepare a kind of paint for the body, which is used in the dance, by warriors going to battle, and by

dudes and belles generally, and is sold extensively in the islands. They also make rude wooden dishes and various kinds of ornaments for the head, belts made of shells and beads, hoops and adzes out of the bone of the turtle's back. The only musical instrument is a nose flute, which is simply a long, hollow reed, and the performer, blowing into one end with his nose, and using his finger on the other end, is able to obtain considerable variety of tone.

HOUSES.

The houses are rude and without floors. In Ruk they usually raise the eaves of the roof a few feet from the ground, and thus make their homes light and airy; but in the Mortlocks the eaves of the roof are set on the ground, the gables are boarded or thatched up, only a very small hole is left for ingress or egress, and the houses are very dark and dismal within, besides being close and unhealthy. The people seem to abhor privacy. Several families will often be found in one room, with no partitions or screens between them, the place of each family being marked by their mats, which are spread on the ground. Great evils, of course, arise from this custom, and the social problem is made very difficult of solution where people live together so promiscuously. The cooking is usually done in an outbuilding—in Ruk by the men, but in the Mortlocks by the women.

DRESS AND CUSTOMS.

The native dress is a loin cloth for the men and a short skirt for the women. Since the coming of the missionaries the men and women have begun to wear a long shoulder garment, which greatly improves their appearance; and the teachers and some of the Christians put on our full dress. The climate being warm, the people take to clothing reluctantly; but there is a growing sentiment among the Christians in favor of wearing our clothing. Sometimes they get up very curious combinations. For instance, the deacon of the church at Losap had on an old faded pair of blue denim pants, a long, dirty shirt which he wore outside his pants, and over this a little white duck coat; a woman, who had been approved to come into the church at Etal, had no shoulder garment on, and I told the teacher that he must tell her that it would not do for her to stand up without a shoulder garment. She was equal to the emergency, and when I called her name she came forward with a heavy coverlet wrapped about her shoulders. The poor thing nearly melted before we got through with the service, but she endured it bravely. Marriage is recognized, but the tie is very loose. It is very common for one party to desert the other for a trivial cause and re-marry, and among the heathen there is very little social restraint. The people are usually kind, well-disposed, and little given to committing depredations. In appearance they are not disagreeable; the face is round, broad across the cheeks, and tapering toward the top; they are narrow across the cranium, although there are exceptions to this; the brain is not largely developed. In this respect they differ strikingly from the Chinese.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

They believe that there is one great divine being, whom they call Anulap, the great spirit who dwells in the highest heavens apart from all other beings, surrounded by his own majesty and glory. He has little to do with the affairs of men, and is mainly concerned in himself and lost in self-contemplation. With him, however, there dwell two lesser, though very great, divinities—one good and the other bad. The good one is called Semen or Kanor. He is a great, chief and is intimately, though subordinately, associated with Anulap. He created the world at the command of Anulap, sustains the world now, and gives careful attention to the affairs of the great Anu. Then there is Olofat, who is a wicked spirit but does not meddle with the affairs of men. He troubles Anulap; steals his goods, destroys his property and torments him generally. They do not fear this evil spirit, because they say he does not care anything about the affairs of men. There are two heavens—the heaven of the clouds and the highest heaven where the great spirits dwell. In the lower heaven, the heaven of the clouds, the spirits, or anu, dwell. These anu, either created spirits or the souls of men, which have become anu after death, dwell in the low heaven, because they want to be near the earth, and they are continually occupied with the affairs of men. Individuals, families and tribes select their own anu, pay them divine honors and supplicate them for favors. Every island and every division of land, as also every occupation, has its special anu, which is both worshipped and feared. The people sacrifice to these divinities by throwing offerings into the air; and, while they do not seem to think that these spirits are good, they believe that evil will be wanted off by propitiating them. These are the popular objects of worship. All the people believe in them and many fear them.

A peculiar superstition is that of rainbow worship by sailors and all who go about in boats. The sea is the home of the rainbow and it is under its especial control; therefore when they go to sea, even though they may worship God on the land, they must pay honors to his divinity—the rainbow. They wear a charm about the neck—sometimes of beads or pearls, but oftener of twisted blades of grass—and when they are ready for a voyage they hold this up before their eyes, mumble some sort of a prayer, and divine from the appearance of the charm what their voyage will be. They propitiate the rainbow by refraining from certain foods on their voyage and by offerings. Voyagers starting out from home will hail those returning and ask them what they may eat. The captain wears the charm, which is called the "Upat an Palu," and may be translated, "The dividing of the captain's Upat is, however, a far wider superstition than that of rainbow worship. It touches every walk of life and is productive of great evil. It is used with reference to marriage. If a man seeks a wife and she refuses his advances, he at once resorts to divining, or "Upat," and soon returns with the charm about his neck, which the woman sees and must believe that the

divinity has given him a favorable answer, and therefore she must marry him. And so with everything that concerns the people.

Sorcery is very common and is resorted to by the women very largely. It is not uncommon for a man to profess to hold communion with the spirits, and often one will remain in a trance for several days, to come out with some announcement with reference to the anu. Levi, an influential and very wicked man on Ruk, has recently been in such a trance and came out to build a house for the heathen dance which he started soon after, and which has been the source of great evil. This heathen dance, or "puarik," is really a feast to the devil; not to Olofat, the foe of Anulap, but to the evil spirit that is abroad in the earth. It is conducted with wild madness and most licentious practices. It has a powerful fascination for these emotional people, even though they well know that it is destructive of social life and domestic peace. It is said to propitiate the evil spirit, and many of the people are afraid not to participate in the feast lest they should incur the especial displeasure of the evil one. This accounts for the fact that old and decrepit people attend the parik with little sense of shame, because they are driven to go out of fear of the evil spirit; and as they take no part in the licentious practices, they do not see the especial harm. So far as I have learned, there is no such thing as bloody sacrifices, so that it is not strange that their ideas of sin and sense of the need of forgiveness are very obscure.

These notes might be extended to other topics, but they are sufficient, I am sure, to show the need of these benighted and sin-cursed people for the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, as well as to indicate how necessary is patient continuance in the great work of redeeming these islands for our King.

The Tallest Story Yet.

The Roman Catholics of France intend to erect a building for the Paris exposition of 1900 which, if their plans are carried out, will be the largest and highest ever heard of. It is to be 1200 feet long, 1000 feet wide and 1000 high. Such an altitude seems preposterous, and there may be some mistake in the description, but there seems no limit to the extravagance of world's fair architecture. St. Peter's might be set in one corner of such a structure, and the minister of Cologne in another leaving a vacant acreage sufficient to accommodate all the saints, relics and other properties the church has accumulated in 2000 years. Such a display would be overwhelming, and a part of it interesting. Its presentation of Christian art, from the days of Angelico and Bartolomeo to the present time, would very likely be the most impressive ever made. As to the relics which it gathered together, they would be sure to engage the reverent attention of the faithful, and those to whom they seemed out of date could easily go around them. In such a colossal structure there would be room for everything illustrating the history of the church and its great monastic orders from the days of Peter and Paul to those of the present pontiff, and such a display would be one of the most various and prodigious ever made. International fairs are really intended to show something else—that is, the productions of contemporary art and industry—but if the church elects to celebrate itself in this manner there is no doubt that it will make a tremendous showing. Its building, if the promise is kept, will soar high above all others known, including the Pyramid and the Tower of Babel, and beside it all the existing constructions of Paris will look like toys. But it is not done yet, and may be higher and larger in prophecy than it will be in fact—Springfield Republican.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Bureau of Public Lands.

By authority of the Commissioners of Public Lands Mr. C. P. Iaukea is appointed Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Island of Oahu, such appointment bearing date of September 7th, 1895.

For the Commissioners,

J. F. BROWN,

Commissioner and Agent of Public Lands.

Copies of Habeas Corpus Act

MAP OF PEPPERION

Jonah C. Kalaniana'ole

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It is the opinion of the Committee that the seal should be about three inches in diameter and that the present motto, "Ua man ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" be retained. Competitors are requested to sign a non de plume to their designs, and write their real names on a separate paper, enclosing the whole in a sealed envelope addressed to the Secretary of the Committee and marked "Design for Great Seal." The competition will close on the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1895. Further information may be had of the Secretary.

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PITCAIRN AND ITS PEOPLE.

Story of a Yachtsman Who Was
Blown to Bounty Bay.

GOLDEN AGE STILL LINGERS.

Some of the History of This Ever-
Interesting Colony Retold—Welcom-
ing the Strangers—Life in the South
Sea Utopia—Variety of Fruits, Etc.

There is a spot on this globe where the golden age still lingers, where mankind exists in primeval simplicity, and peace and security prevail. To be sure its extent is limited and its population scanty, but good things are put up in small parcels, and diamonds are not as large as cobblestones.

Some years ago I was making a yachting cruise, here, there, and everywhere, on board a smart little schooner of 250 tons, named the Nautilus. We were about a fortnight out from Sydney, N. S. W., when we encountered a heavy gale of wind from north-northwest that drove us before it under a close-reefed mainsail and a storm jib for three blustering days, during which the weather was so thick that no observation could be got, and we depended almost wholly upon the nautical guesswork called "dead reckoning" which, like the medical guesswork called "diagnosis," is as frequently wrong as right. On the fourth day, however, about noon the sky cleared, and the owner, skipper, and both mates were very busy searching the heavens for our missing latitude and longitude, which were discovered to be somewhere in the South Pacific Ocean, far from any known land and quite out of the track of vessels.

The next morning dawned bright and pleasant, a nice breeze sprung up, tooling us away like the zephyrs poets sing about, and about 9 a. m. a tiny object seemed to sprout out of the edge of the horizon like a button mushroom in a meadow. At first we land lubbers thought it was a sperm whale, an ocean mammal plentiful in that region, but as it stayed ever in one place right on our port bow and yet seemed to grow, as it were, out of the sea, we determined it was land of some sort, and were comforted.

Presently the button mushroom became a towering cliff of rugged rock, "springing to the sky." Then the frontage of thick woods clothed the still ascending mass, then a feathery fringe of cocoa palms enwreathed the base of a mountain, a tiny bay dotted with jutting rocks appeared right ahead, and the crimson folds of a British red merchant ensign fluttered from the top of a denuded bicibus and was lowered in friendly salutation to our approaching vessel.

Our flag was dipped in acknowledgment, the Nautilus was brought to the wind, her foresail hauled to the windward, and she lay to, gently heaving up and down in front of a scene that looked like the garden of Eden in its most palmy days, before the fruit of Eve's transgression had driven our progenitors out into the world to work for their living.

"What Paradise is this, springing like Aphrodite from the sea?" I asked, wondering. "Bounty Bay, Pitcairn Island," answered the skipper; "and a damned nasty place to be caught in if the weather is foul, for there isn't an inch of solid holding ground for an anchor within 300 miles. However, ever, the sky looks peaceful, and I reckon we can skulk about for a day or so while we fill our tanks, get some fresh grub aboard, and give you all a run ashore!"

By this time two smart whaleboats, manned by crews of handsome, stalwart young fellows, brown skinned, bright eyed and lusty limbed, had put off and were dashing toward the schooner, making the spray fly in arches from their bows. In a minute they were alongside and leaped on deck with a merry greeting.

"Welcome! Welcome!" they shouted in plain English, shaking hands warmly at the same time. "Glad to see you at Pitcairn!"

One young fellow, about twenty years of age, held back a little from the boisterous greeting of his companions, and contented himself with smiling cordially and welcoming us in more subdued fashion. He had the brown skin common to all the lads, but his blue eyes and hair tinged with gold bespoke Anglo-Saxon blood, and his small arched feet and shapely hands proclaimed that blood to be gentle.

His name was Edward Christian, great-grandson of the midshipman Christian, who had led the mutineers of the Bounty in their attack on their captain, Bligh, and in the consequent settlement on the lonely volcanic rock in mid ocean, the burning of their ship, and the planting of its varied cargo of all the fruits of the earth, the bringing forth of which has caused the barren rock to burst out in a richness of bloom, fragrance and beauty that makes, indeed, "the desert to blossom as the rose."

Off we started for the shore, on which, grouped picturesquely about the rocks and on the little strip of shingle that does duty for a beach in this almost inaccessible spot of lonely land, were some dozens of natives.

We were cordially welcomed by a crowd of happy-looking, comely people of all ages, the girls with their abundant tresses gracefully wreathed with flowers, and wearing each a "lani" or garland about a shapely waist or over one shoulder. The elder women, with palm leaf hats or "kerchiefs" indy knotted on their heads, and the men dressed in a rough, half-sailor fashion, but all barefooted, and most of them ragged, for clothes are the hardest things to come by in this far-off life so abruptly cut off from the rest of the world.

Many wore the "tappa," or native cloth, made by beating out the inner bark of a sort of mulberry universal in the isles of the Pacific Ocean, and these garments were curiously marked by lines and dots in rude imitation of the printed calicoes worn by those who could boast such foreign fashions; but "tappa," being merely a kind of paper, is but poor defense against the weather in the rainy season, and unpleasantly warm wearing in the summer, so that cotton or cloth is at a high premium, and a print dress is as much an article of luxury with these islanders as a velvet robe is with us.

Incomparatively the raggedest of men was a spare, fallow fellow of about forty, with an unmistakable New England cast of features and a Yankee drawl which would have become Uncle Sam himself. His name was Warren, and he was married to the prettiest and most refined-looking young woman on the island, a daughter of Edward Christian the elder, and sister to the handsome lad whom I had noticed in the boat.

Warren had deserted from a whaler that had touched at Pitcairn some eight years before our arrival, and made up his mind to cast his lot in with the simple community with which he found himself, and had married the belle of the island—and a very pretty, nice-mannered body she was, with two chubby children, neither of whom showed the slightest trace of the rounded features that mark the imperfect evolution of the Kanaka and Maori race, which seems to be about half-way between the negro and the Aryan. Kanaka beauty, in fact, puts one in mind of the lovely but sensuous girls that used to queen it at the so-called "Creole" balls in New Orleans before the war.

Mrs. Warren, however, is, and it must be said, all the female population of this "geni of the ocean" are, perfectly modest and ladylike, quiet and reserved in manner and dignified in demeanor. The only lively laughing lassies among them are those of the Clan McCoy, who, being descended on the male side from Pat McCoy, a mutinous foretopman of the Bounty, have the Celtic temperament, "half sunshine, half tears!" together with the blue eyes and ready wit of their ancestor.

Members of the Clan Christian, on the contrary, show the innate quiet reserve that we are accustomed to attribute to the British upper classes, and are the aristocracy of this microcosm of the Pacific, the community being always presided over by one of that family, who, like the tribal rulers of old, is priest and chieftain both, from whom there is no appeal.

The female element of Pitcairn is descended from the Kanaka girls, who followed their white husbands and lovers in the Bounty, on her departure from the Sandwich Islands, the presence of whom on board was a prime cause of the mutiny against Captain Bligh, who disapproved of the feminine intrusion into his ship, and had ordered the sweethearts and wives to be summarily divorced and left behind.

The girls hid themselves on board and did not make their appearance till the ship was in blue water, when it was plain that not even the Kanakas' dexterity in swimming could bring them safely to land if, as the skipper proposed, they should be chucked overboard.

Even in the early days of the settlement on Pitcairn, when the mutineers, in imitation of Xerxes and his army had "burned their boats," the presence of the ladies led to strife, those of the men who were wifeless proposing to adopt the methods of the Romans with the Sabine lasses, and to take by force what they could not win by love, while those who had wives and sweethearts were minded to keep them at all risks.

Only the statesmanship of the Christian of that day sufficed to quiet the commotion and to persuade the unwilling bachelors to possess their souls in patience till the rising generation should arrive at marriageable age, a task which would have taxed a Gladstone's political sagacity and powers of persuasion to the utmost, and the success of which speaks well for the eloquence of the chieftain and the patience of the British tars thus condemned to choose their mates in the cradle and bring them up in the way they should go, themselves meantime "withering on the virgin thorn."

The task, however, was accomplished, and in the fullness of time all were accommodated with partners, the late comers having the laugh at the others in that their Rachels, though long waited for, were young and blooming, while their rival Leahs were grown gray and bear-eyed. But this is ancient history.

We mounted the sloping, winding, rocky path leading from the beach up to a cluster of cabins, built of bamboo and thatched with neatly platted palm-leaf strips, accompanied with the crowd of natives which had received us.

Green shining leaves of the bread-fruit tree, with its curious globes of farina, the sharp spears of the Spanish bayonet plants, lime shrubs, with their little verdant balls of fruit; oranges, with their golden spheres and fragrant flowers; cocoa palms, with feathery crowns about their heads and great pendulous cases of tough fibre, protecting the delicious jelly and refreshing milk within; custard apples, with crystals of grape sugar gemming their cups of nectar and ambrosia; bananas laden with their vegetable sausages, vines of various species with their purple or amber clusters glowing in the sunlight like the jewel fruit of the Eastern tale, and flowers of all kinds, colors and scents, blooming on trees, shrubs and trellises, or wreathing the path with garlands, made the ascent a daylight dream, from which we awoke to find ourselves on a level green, on which stood Christian's pretty cottage and the schoolhouse and church combined, in which these simple folk taught their children through the week and worshipped on Sunday.

Here we were greeted by Edward Christian the elder, chief magistrate and pastor of Pitcairn, a tall, spare, grizzled old man with graying bearing as of one who stood to rule. We visited a neat schoolhouse and heard recitations and singing that would have been creditable in a gymnasium at home. The part singing was charming, and to our surprise we saw that the performers read easily from notes. Mr. Christian explained that two gentlemen, a German and an Englishman, had been visiting the island some years before, and a sudden storm on



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arising, had been deserted by their ship, which was forced to fly and to make for the open sea without waiting for her passengers.

The gentlemen were detained nearly three years on the island before another vessel touched at it, and gave them an opportunity to return to Europe. Meanwhile they had amused their leisure by teaching the natives vocal music. It was strange indeed to listen to Mendelssohn's part songs, sweet old hymns and English glees, on this lonely Pacific rock, and the fresh voices of the singers harmonized well with their Arcadian surroundings.

We were shown the quiet "God's acre" in which the bones of the mutineers of the Bounty rest, overshadowed by willows, palms and bread-fruit trees growing side by side, as if typical of the mixed origin of the inhabitants, in whom English, Irish, American, German and Kanaka blood mingles fraternally.

We were called to prayers at noon-tide by the bell of the Bounty, which, suspended from the limb of a bread-fruit tree, still strikes the hours and half hours, in nautical fashion, as it did when it ruled the watches on board that ill-fated ship, and rings for divine service and civic meetings at the call of the patriarchal pastor.

A plentiful dinner filled up the middle of the day, at which fowls, shot for the occasion in the brush where they wander at will till wanted for the table, fried flying fish, pork, bread fruit baked, boiled and toasted, yams, cocoanuts, guavas, chirimoya, and bananas made up the menu, and the afternoon was devoted to rambles over the island, drinking at the one spring of fresh water which, strange to say, gushes from the rock about half way up the steep pinnacle that towers above the village, and is visited thrice a day by the barefooted damsels for water, which they carry down to their homes in calabashes poised on their heads in true classical poses; admiring the velvet sward, dotted by lime bushes, which a landslip has formed on one side of the island, the only spot of level ground in the whole place, and, when evening fell, strolling regretfully down to the landing place, accompanied by the whole tribe, where we sat upon the rocks waiting for the whaleboats to take us back to the yacht, and listening to the sweet strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung as a parting ode by the natives of this far off fragment of the golden age hidden in the bosom of the Pacific Ocean.—American Exchange.

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WILD MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

If Japan Succeeds in Civilizing Her New
Subjects She Will Accomplish a Re-
markable Feat—Savages, Dwarfs and
Head-Hunters—Niggers Innumerable

The Japanese will accomplish a task hitherto deemed hopeless if they succeed in subduing the tribes of savages which inhabit the interior of their newly-acquired island of Formosa. These wild people have maintained their independence for centuries refusing to be civilized or to submit to the yoke of the foreign invader. They dwell in the fastnesses of the mountains, and some of them are head-hunters. Bags of a peculiar network are manufactured by them expressly for the purpose of carrying such heads as may be secured incidentally in their occasional warlike forays, and one of their chiefs, when about to be executed by the Chinese who had captured him, said: "I have no fear of death. I have taken ninety-four heads, and only wanted six more to make the hundred."

These savages are of Malay stock. They say that they did not belong originally in Formosa, and described their origin by pointing to the south and showing copies of the canoes in which their ancestors are alleged to have arrived. Their garbages from nudity to gayly-colored garments of their own weaving, made from fibers of the banana and ramie plants. They tattoo their faces and build elegant huts of bamboo, over the doorways of which are hung as trophies skulls of wild boars and apes, and sometimes tufts of Chinamen's pigtails. It is only in their territory, which strangers rarely dare to invade, that the camphor-bearing laurel grows. Consequently the camphor can only be obtained with their consent, and money is paid to the chiefs to refrain from destroying them. Nevertheless, trouble frequently arises and the stills are constantly being destroyed. Several European firms are engaged in the camphor trade, and they negotiate with the savages through the intervention of the semi-civilized Hakkas or Hillmen. They make advances to the Hillmen on condition that the latter shall set up a certain number of stills and supply monthly a fixed amount of camphor at a price agreed upon. The laurel is a large forest tree. It is felled and the trunk and branches are cut into small pieces with axes, the giant of the woods being soon reduced to a heap of chips. The chips are subjected with water to a crude process of distillation, the camphor crystals deposited in the condensing jars being scraped out and packed in baskets. Incidentally to the operation an essential oil is obtained, which is exported under the name of camphor oil and is used for chemical purposes.

Formosa is 235 miles long and 75 miles wide, being as big as Sardinia and Corsica rolled into one. Estimates of the population vary from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, because the number of savages is unknown. The soil is bursting with fatness, and nowhere is a finer quality of tea produced. It is a great pineapple country, and a beautiful fiber is obtained from the leaves of that plant. The eastern half of the island is covered with jungles, in which grows the valuable creeper called rattan. The Spaniards took possession of Formosa in 1522, but were expelled by the Dutch in 1642. In 1661 a Chinese pirate chief named Koxinga drove away the Dutch and proclaimed himself king. Twenty-two years later the Chinese destroyed his successor, and from then until now the island has been a province of the Middle Kingdom.

Formosa is a part of the great archipelago which includes the Philippines, long owned by Spain. In Japan's newly acquired island have been found skulls and skeletons of people who belonged to a race of black dwarfs, doubtless exterminated there by the Malays. Pigmies of the same race still inhabit the Philippines. They were called Negritos, or Little Negroes, by the early Spanish settlers. Some of the smaller isles were entirely peopled by them. They call themselves Aetas; they are active, very dark, woolly, small-headed and average only four feet and seven inches in height. They are distinct from any other known people. Though so tiny, they are very muscular, using with ease bows that the strongest white man cannot string. They are wonderful runners and their senses are astonishingly acute. They distinguish by their odor fruits hidden in the thick foliage of the jungle, and recognize by smell only from what flowers the bees have gathered honey.

These dwarfs are supposed to have been the earliest inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago. They invented canoes the nautical qualities of which have astonished English sailors. Eventually they become widely scattered over the seas of that part of the world and on the mainland as well. Some tribes of them still exist in the most inaccessible and unwholesome parts of India, where they are known as "man apes," or "men of the jungles." Once upon a time they were numerous in Java, where they were wiped out by Malays who joined to murderous propensities a civilization capable of erecting the thousands of gigantic temples whose ruins today amaze the archaeological explorer in that island. Some anthropologists are of the opinion that the remains of a so-called fossil man recently found in Java are actually the bones of a little negro.

Bigger and stronger people gradually drove out and killed off these pig-

mies, who now are found occupying the interior of some of the largest islands, finding a refuge among the mountains, while the plains and coastal regions are inhabited by intruding races. This is true of Luzon, the largest member of the group of Philippines. The dwarfs were found there by the first Spanish settlers, as well as in the interior of the four other principal islands. They will have nothing to do with the Spanish, Malay or Chinese inhabitants, and intrusion upon their territory is vigorously resisted. Armed as they are with poisoned arrows, the slightest scratch from which means death, they are well able to defend themselves. There are parts of Luzon in which no white man dares to set foot, and some of the smaller isles of the group remain to this day unexplored, for the same reason.

The dwarfs trade to some extent with Chinese peddlers, but in a very peculiar fashion. The peripatetic merchant deposits money in a certain spot and goes away to a distance. In return for it the savages leave in the same place such merchandise as rare gums, fine woods and the leaves and roots of valuable plants, which the peddler is able to dispose of in the cities at a great profit. They are always scrupulously honest and liberal in their dealings. The respective territories of the various tribes are bounded by chains of hill or belts of jungle, which must not be crossed without formal invitation or special permission. Occasional violations of this law cause bloody fights. The little negroes are the smallest people in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of the black dwarfs of the Congo, who are said to average four feet and two and a half inches in height.

Owing to the extreme wildness of these little people and the difficulty of approaching them, they have never been studied to any extent, except on the Andaman islands. There the race has been kept particularly pure, no intrusion by strangers having occurred. At all events, there has been no settlement by foreigners, though Malays and Chinese have for centuries frequented the islands for the purpose of gathering edible swallows' nests. They have laid traps for the natives, in order to catch them and make slaves of them. On this account the pigmies have made a practice of killing mariners who chanced to be cast away on their shores. By nature they are gentle and kindly. Their morals are an improvement on those of most white people. Sexual improprieties are almost unheard of amongst them. Marriage between cousins they consider an outrage on decency.

The sight and hearing of these pigmies are extremely delicate, the former sense being more developed among the tribes in the jungles and the latter among the people who live on the coast. The coast dwellers in the dark nights pierce with harpoon the turtles which come to breathe at the surface of the water, having no guide but the slight noise made by the reptiles in doing so. The dwarfs are short-lived, fifty years among them being extreme old age. The wife of a chief has an authority among the women which corresponds to her husband's authority over the men. She keeps these privileges when a widow if she has children, otherwise she ceases them. From eleven to thirteen years of age is for both sexes a period of rigid abstinence, during which they must not eat turtle, pork, fish or honey, articles of diet which under ordinary circumstances are their staple food.

Some of the customs of the dwarfs are very odd, according to the testimony of M. Quatrefages, to whose newly published work the writer is indebted for much of his information about these little people. When a child dies its body is exhumed at the end of three months. The father cleans the bones and paints the skull yellow. The bones are divided into fragments and made into necklaces, which are distributed among friends of the family for souvenirs. On the Andamans the pigmies do not know how to make fire, but only to keep it alive. They say they got it originally from a god, but it may have been obtained from one of two volcanoes in the neighborhood. It is surmised that their ancestors may have understood how to make a fire in the customary manner of savages, by rubbing two sticks together. They have a legend of the deluge—a great flood which, owing to neglect of Divine commands, covered the whole earth and destroyed all living things. Two men and two women who chanced to be in a canoe alone escaped, and they were the progenitors of the subsequent race. It is worth mentioning, by the way, that the so-called Wild Man of Borneo exhibited in a cage by Barnum many years ago was a little negro from the Malay Archipelago.

Luzon, the largest of the Philippines, is almost twice the size of Ireland, being 420 miles long by 130 miles wide. It has innumerable mountains and abounds in lakes, some of them of great size. The Lago de Bay is thirty-three miles long and equally broad, and fifteen rivers flow into it. Earthquakes and volcanic disturbances are frequent. In 1627 one of the highest peaks of the Garaballos range near the north end of the island was swallowed up during an eruption. The group, which embrace over 500 islands, has a population of about 6,000,000, and an area of 53,000 square miles. The people are mostly Malays, being split up into several nations, the most numerous of which numbers 2,000,000. They speak twenty distinct languages on Luzon alone.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS.
MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man.
A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

A tenth of the world is still unexplored.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR ATHLETICS

No Lack of Enthusiasm Regarding
All Kinds of Sport.

LACROSSE MATCH TO BE PLAYED.

Football Considered a Favorite Pastime.
Cricket Practice to be Kept Up—History of Tennis and Probable Tournament Among Local Clubs—Golf.

Athletics are enjoying a good sized boom at the present time by those who favor sport of all kinds. Aquatic events have been abandoned for the year and the different boat houses present a forlorn appearance. Local sports are talking about the road race to take place two weeks from Saturday under the auspices of the H. A. A. C. There are several young men in the city who have made good records at road racing on other occasions. Naturally each one of these have numerous admirers and backers, who are praising their good points irrespective of what might have happened to them since the last race. There is no better guarantee that the race will be a success than the fact that argument as to the respective merits of local racers is beginning so early.

When the H. A. A. C. gets down to work, sports can rest assured something will be done. With Charles Crane as president of the club, lovers of athletics may expect to see the best of work put forth by that body. As soon as possible after the cholera epidemic a meeting was called and, aside from deciding on a road race, lacrosse was lifted from the dust, as it were, and given a position of prominence among the list of athletic sports sanctioned by the club. Lacrosse is a game that has not been played in Honolulu before, although great talk has been made about it at certain times. The Honolulu Lacrosse Club, now extinct or nearly so, made one last spasmodic effort and then relapsed into silence. Now that the H. A. A. C. has taken hold of the game, the expectation of seeing an exhibition in the near future may be placed on a firm basis.

There are a great many people in Honolulu who enjoy a good game of football. They may think it brutal, and worse than a prize fight, and speak all manner of evil against it, but secretly they take pleasure in watching the play. The H. A. A. C. are seeking to make arrangements by which a team to play against one from their own ranks can be guaranteed from Punahou. The games of the past season were most interesting, and showed some of the very best football material, such as colleges in the States would be proud to claim. Accidents to Honolulu players have been extremely meagre. What this is due to cannot be easily fathomed. Probably it is on account of more "gentlemanly" playing than is usually witnessed in football games. The two games between teams from the U. S. S. Philadelphia and H. A. A. C. produced, perhaps, more bruises than any ever played on the islands. The Philadelphia men started to punch and the Honolulu boys returned the compliment. When two Honolulu teams play there has been made evident no such pugilistic effort.

The tennis clubs of the city have done a great deal toward the promotion of athletics, and especially their favorite game. The constant playing at the respective courts has called the attention of lovers of other sports, such as cricket, to their favorite games. Tennis is in Honolulu to stay. Following closely in the footsteps of the Pacific Tennis Club came the formation of the Beretania club, which now claims quite a large membership. Naturally the players of each club are anxious to try their skill with the racket against the other. What would be the result cannot be guessed, as each club have a number of good players. It is said a tournament will be given soon—by what club has not been learned yet. An article in the last Time stated that arrangements were nearly completed.

Cricket is by no means dead, nor does the Honolulu Cricket Club intend that any such serious result shall befall it. They have gone to work with characteristic energy, and the plan of having weekly practice games has been instituted. Saturday saw the first of these games. A large number of the members turned out for practice.

Golf has been a game long suggested for this city. In the opinion of many no better could be thought of for a tropical climate. It is distinctly a society game, such as people of Honolulu would revel in when once started. The beauty about it is that hilly ground does not interfere in the least. There are several places in the city, such as the pastures back of Punahou, where golf links could be very easily located. A neat club house could be put up for a small sum. It is certainly in line with the enthusiasm of the present time that lovers of golf among the society people of the city should make arrangements towards introducing the game. Once started, it would undoubtedly stay.

Punahou is doing with athletics just what the colleges in the States are—pushing them ahead for the purpose of developing physical power along with brain force. A field day will be given during the present term. New features will be introduced. Tennis courts are being laid out on the campus for the accommodation of the lovers of the game at the college.

Kamehameha school has always sanctioned athletics, and will do a great deal in that line this year. A game of baseball was played on opening day. This was enough to show the boys that they might anticipate a development in athletics during the year. It has been suggested that a field day be arranged in the near

future, competitors to come from Punahou and Kamehameha.

Running, bicycling among both men and women, and other equally agreeable diversions are being indulged in by many. On the whole, Honolulu need not complain of a lack of energy in the line of physical exercise.

WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

He was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always at war, yet—wait; let us take one thing at a time.

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped twice, first early in the evening and again about one o'clock—the latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweets, washing them down with vast draughts of beer and wine. Then he would gorge himself on sardines, omelette, fried sausages, cold pickled partridges, fat capons, &c. &c.

Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor and a friendly courier then described the power that compelled him to do it. "This a most truculent executioner," said the courier; "it invades the whole body from head to foot. It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it converts the fluids of the joints into chalk, and passes not until it has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense torture."

He was crippled in the neck, arms, knees, and hands, and covered with chronic skin eruptions; while his stomach occasioned him constant suffering. He was a wreck at an age when he should still have been active and vigorous.

This is not fiction, it is history; without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers will write and tell us what man this was? A thousand, no doubt.

Alack-a-day! however. Not kings and emperors alone are thus afflicted. Great hosts of us travel the same road. We are not usually gluttons as this royal gentleman was, but people who eat sparingly often have the same malady. Commonly they inherit a tendency to it. On the level of this dreadful disease the rich and the poor, the great and the small, meet together.

Speaking of an experience of her own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed no feeling in them, and I was compelled that I could not even cut a round of bread. A little later it attacked my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being very tender and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my sufferings and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and ointments, but got no relief. In this way I went on month after month, never expecting to be well again. I felt the first signs of illness in February, 1889. At first I had merely a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and was low, tired, and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband's. He advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Mr. W. Simpson's, in North Street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and I suffered no more from rheumatism nor from indigestion and dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann Cook, Southwell Lane, North Street, Hornsea, Lincolnshire, February 1st, 1892."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The pains were all over me, although the worst was in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true cure for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. Schofield, 10 West Hill, Southampton Street, Reading, October 26, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to addiction by rheumatism and gout, caused by his ruined digestive powers. This outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having asthma and gravel, with the other consequences of dyspepsia. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty cases may prove it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and Mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he not?

Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

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C. S. HALL, Secretary.

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KOMBI! KOMBI! KOMBI!

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This little camera can be carried in the pocket. Nothing is left undone to make it a perfect little gem of a camera. Can be used as a snap shot or time exposure. So simple that a boy or a girl can use it. Twenty-five perfect exposures one loading. Every KOMBI guaranteed.

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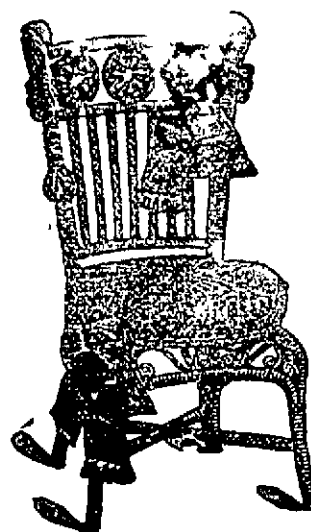
Our methods are such that it enables us to place goods to you and save the usual profit.

In Ship Chandlery we quote you: Blocks, patent and complex, from 3 to 6 inches; Manila Rope 6 threads to 6 inches; Ratline, Lanyard, Seizing, Marlin, Spun Yarn and all kinds of tarred rope; Pig Lead for yacht keels; copper paint; sail duck; Cotton and Flax, every size; Iron Wire Rope 1 to 4 inches; Flexible Steel Wire Rope, ½ to 3 inches; Stockholm and American Pine Tar, Paints in oil and dry.

In fact every conceivable article needed to make up a complete ship chandlery store.

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40 Years the Standard.

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FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

On or about	On or about
Australia...Oct. 21	Mariposa...Oct. 17
Warrimoo...Oct. 24	Austral...Oct. 20
Alameda...Oct. 24	Miowera...Nov. 1
China...Oct. 29	Gothic...Nov. 8
Australia...Nov. 15	Mon wai...Nov. 14
Mariposa...Nov. 21	Aus rail...Nov. 20
Miowera...Nov. 24	Warrimoo...Dec. 2
Opoko...Nov. 28	City Peking...Dec. 6
Warrimoo...Dec. 24	1895.
City Peking...Dec. 28	Miowera...Jan. 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSLS IN PORT.

GERMANY.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Vessel	Where from	Due
Ger bk J O Glade, Stege, Bremen.		
Am ship S P Hitchcock, Gates, San Fran.		
Bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.		
Bark Matilda, Swenson, Port Townsend.		
Bk O D Bryant, Jacobsen, Laysan Island.		
Ship Marie Hackfeld, Walters, Liverpool.		
Schr Bertie Minor, Eureka.		
Bark Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.		

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel	Where from	Due
Bark Amy Turner, New York.		
Bark R P Rithet, S. F.		
Bk bk Alameda, Livermore, San Fran.		
Bk bk J C Pfleger, Bremen.		
Ger bk H Hackfeld, New York.		
O S S Mariposa, Colonies.		
O S S Australia, Colonies.		
O S S Miowera, Colonies.		
O S S Warrimoo, Colonies.		
O S S Gothic, Colonies.		
O S S City of Peking, China.		
Bk Paulsenberg, Liverpool.		

ARRIVALS.

Vessel	Where from	Due
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Lahaina.		
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Lahaina.		
Stmr Kaula, Brown, from circuit of Oahu.		
Schr Ka Moi, Manu, from Lahaina.		

DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Where to	Due
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina.		
Stmr Kaula, Brown, for circuit of Oahu.		

BORN.

FAGGEROO.—In this city, October 8, 1895, to the wife of V. J. Faggeeroos, a daughter.

What Nations Eat.

A statistician compiles the following figures, showing the cost of nourishment for the various nations: The average Englishman consumes \$250 worth of food a year; Germans and Austrians, \$216 worth; Frenchmen, \$212; Italians, \$110, and the Russians, only \$96 worth of eatables per year. In the consumption of meat the English-speaking nations are in the lead, with 128 pounds of meat a year per capita of the population, the Frenchmen using 95 pounds; Austrians, 79; Germans, 72; Italians, 52, and Russians, 50 pounds of meat per year. The consumption of bread, however, is reversed, being compared to that of meat. The English use 410 pounds a year, the Frenchmen, 305; the Austrians, 605; Germans, 620; Spanish, 640; Italians, 690 and the Russians, 725 pounds of bread per year.



The boat boys say business is improving slightly.

The Hawaii is undergoing a thorough overhauling.

The Mariposa will be due from the Colonies on the 17th.

The Oceanic wharf is nearly cleared of the Australia's cargo.

The next steamer from the Coast will be the Australia, due October 21st.

The schooner Ka Moi was busy yesterday taking on sugar mill machinery for Kohala plantation.

The bark Matilda went on the marine railway yesterday for repairs.

The sloop Kawaiiani came in from Oahu ports yesterday afternoon.

The Likelike sailed for Maui and Hawaii ports late yesterday afternoon.

The Waimanalo will not go out again until the quarantine has been lifted.

The Kaala sailed yesterday morning with provisions and supplies for Oahu ports.

The R. P. Rithet was to leave San Francisco two days after the departure of the Albert.

The sailors of the Marie Hackfeld have got over their fit of insubordination and are at work again.

The Mikahala hauled over to the Inter-Island wharf yesterday morning. Her repairs have been completed.

The Mikahala went into quarantine at 4 p.m. yesterday. She will leave on her regular route to Kauai next Friday afternoon.

The Kinai sails for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m. today. She has been in port since the breaking out of cholera in the city.

There are 400 tons of freight left on the Pacific Mail wharf from the Aloha, W. G. Irwin, Andrew Welch and Miowera. It will probably be delivered during the day.

The barks Amy Turner from New York, Alden Grove from Liverpool, R. P. Rithet from San Francisco, and the ship H. Hackfeld from New York, are all due at this port.

A native was busy yesterday diving for the rails which fell overboard from the Marie Hackfeld. It was necessary for him to get a special permit from the Board of Health on account of the restriction placed upon persons entering the water.

The Marie Hackfeld has finished discharging her cargo of general merchandise at the Nuuanu street wharf. She will haul over to the railroad wharf Saturday morning to discharge machinery for Ewa plantation. The cargo of general merchandise came out of the vessel in the very best of condition.

Seattle has under way a project for a waterway known as the Puget Sound and Lake Washington Ship Canal. The project has been under consideration many years, and it starts with a local subscription of \$500,000, the total cost being, it is expected, about \$7,000,000. The canal is only about four miles long, but it has to be cut through a couple of hills, and it is to be 80 feet wide at the bottom and 26 feet deep at low tide. Lake Washington, which is 20 miles long by from 3 to 5 broad, and from 50 to 65 feet deep, will then form a fine freshwater haven for ships.—Ex.

introduce the manufacture of ramie into the United States, but hitherto not with any great success. It can be grown in this country, and several farmers in the Southern States have large areas of ramie under cultivation. Secretary Rusk a few years ago ordered a special report on the cultivation of ramie in this country. The report said that while the farmers were willing to start raising ramie, they wanted to be assured first that there was a market for it. There would at once be a market for it if some cheap and practicable machine could be invented for decorticating the fibre. This is the greatest difficulty to be overcome before the United States can number ramie among its exports.

More than 100 machines have been invented for cleaning or degumming the fibre, none of which is a success. Until a machine will do this work economically and speedily, the manufacture of ramie, both here and abroad, will never reach very great proportions.

In China, where labor is cheap, it is done by hand, and is made into the famous China grass cloth. The plant itself attains a height of four to eight feet, with large oval leaves, green above and silvery white beneath. Three or four crops a year can be obtained without replanting. In China, five crops are obtained. The fibre is formed in the bark which surrounds the stalk. It is the extraction and cleaning of this fibre which is the problem that manufacturers have not yet satisfactorily solved. For fifty years this question has baffled solution, but the recent trials of ramie machines in Paris demonstrate that the manufacturers are getting gradually nearer the desired goal.—New York Sun.

in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1895.

EMELE (w) vs. CHARLES WILLIAMS, ADMINISTRATOR ESTATE OF A. W. HAALILIO, DECEASED.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., and CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR JUSTICE BICKERTON, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

A complaint in replevin alleged that certain horses, the property of the plaintiff, had been wrongfully taken possession of and withheld from the plaintiff by the administrator. A "claim" for restitution of the horses had been presented to the administrator which he rejected. Suit was not brought to enforce said claim within two months from the rejection.

Held, that the statute limiting the time within which suits must be brought against administrators. (Compiled Laws, pp. 396-7) does not apply.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

It appears by the summons in this case that an action of replevin was brought by plaintiff in the District Court of Hamakua, Hawaii, against the defendant, claiming that he had wrongfully and contrary to the rights of the plaintiff taken possession of and wrongfully withheld certain horses, nine in number (describing them), the property of the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded the probate statute of limitations and showed the Court that a "claim" for the horses had been sent him by plaintiff which he had rejected and that action thereon had not been brought within two months thereafter. This plea was overruled and on the evidence the magistrate found for the plaintiff and awarded her the possession of the horses. The defendant took an appeal to the Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit, and it came before that Court on the 10th of last July, when the defendant pleaded in bar that the action was not brought within two months after the rejection by the administrator of the claim of the plaintiff. The Circuit Court sustained the plea and rendered judgment for defendant and the plaintiff brought exceptions to this Court.

The statute under consideration is that of 1893 (Compiled Laws, pp. 396-7). It is entitled "An act to limit the time within which claims of creditors against the estates of deceased persons shall be presented and suits be commenced to enforce rejected claims," &c. It requires that an executor or administrator shall advertise immediately upon appointment, a notice to "all creditors of the deceased to present their claims," &c., "within six months from the day of such publication." Section 3 prescribes that "if the claim be rejected by the administrator or executor, a suit must be brought upon it against the administrator or executor within two months after such rejection, or within two months after the same becomes due, or it will be forever barred."

The action of replevin is to recover from the party in possession specific property alleged to be wrongfully detained from the plaintiff, and the plaintiff, the party claimant, is not a creditor of deceased's estate, and her claim is not within the statute in question. (Compiled Laws, p. 396)

The plea is overruled and the exceptions are sustained. The case is remanded to the Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit, for further proceedings.

W. A. KINNEY for plaintiff; C. BROWN for defendant.

Honolulu, October 9, 1895.

RAMIE CLOTH.

Material From Which Part of the Defender's Sails Are Made.

One of the features in the Defender's rigging was the use of ramie cloth for the balloon canvas. It is asserted that the cloth is stronger when wet than when dry, and very close in fibre, consequently not allowing any wind to pass through it. It is thus said to be admirably adapted for light canvas, and so far it has proved satisfactory.

Ramie is a plant belonging to the nettle family, which is very largely cultivated in China. From its manufactured a very strong and durable fabric, which can be dyed in any shade or color and is affected by no insect. It has three times the strength of Russian hemp, which is a plant that can be separated to assist the fibres of silk. In England, France and Germany it is woven into a great variety of fabrics, and when mixed with silk it is used for dress goods. Frequent efforts have been made to

SPEED OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

America Holds Championship on Land as Well as Sea.

Empire State Express Travels 436 1-2 Miles in 407 Minutes—British Record Knocked Out.

A special train, running from this city to Buffalo to break all previous records by rail, was observed by thousands of persons along the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway recently, says the New York Tribune. At nearly every station of the railroad there was a crowd of people waiting to see the flyer go past. The best locomotives of the railroad were being used in the race against time, and it attracted unusual interest.

The train beat previous records for sustained speed on railways, both in this country and in Europe, making the run of 436 1/2 miles between New York and East Buffalo in less than seven hours. This achievement puts into the shade the recent performances on the English and Scotch railways, and keeps the championship for speed on land in the United States. The train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad made an average speed of sixty-four and one-third miles an hour, after deducting the time in stops at stations, while the English record is sixty-three and one-fourth miles an hour.

The train was composed of four heavy cars, a combination of smoking and baggage car weighing 83,470 pounds, two coaches which weighed respectively 82,140 pounds and 83,700 pounds, and a private car, the Mariposa, weighing 109,000 pounds. The combined weight of the four cars was 358,310 pounds. The train was like that of the Empire State express, except that instead of the drawing room car used in the regular service there was a private car of the same weight.

In August, 1888, the Scotch Express on the London and Northwestern Railway of England, after a series of races between that line and the Great Northern Railway, was run from London to Edinburgh, 400 miles, in 433 minutes, being an average of 55.4 miles per hour, with a train weighing ninety tons, exclusive of the locomotive.

After the series of races referred to, both lines agreed to make a regular schedule of eight and a half hours, or 400 miles in 510 minutes.

On September 14, 1891, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad started the world by running a passenger train from New York to East Buffalo, 436 1/2 miles, in 425 1/2 minutes, actual running time, exclusive of stops. Including five stops, the time was 439 1/2 minutes.

This train consisted of three cars, with a total weight of 130 tons, exclusive of the locomotive.

This experimental run, eclipsing any previous performance, was of such a character as to receive the commendation of the press on both sides of the Atlantic, the English papers being especially gracious in their acknowledgments to the American railroad. In commenting on the event, however, a number of English papers stated that this was simply a single run, made as an experiment, but that no American line could run a regular train at any such high rate of speed, intimating that the physical condition of American railways was such as to preclude the running regularly of very fast trains.

Within six weeks from the day the trial run was made, the public was informed October 28, 1891, of the starting of the Empire State Express. It is acknowledged to be the fastest regular long-distance train in the world, having been in continuous service for nearly four years, and possessing the remarkable record of being ex city on time for thirty consecutive days repeatedly, and during one period for ninety-two consecutive days.

On May 28, 1893, the New York Central, in connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, placed in service the Exposition Flyer between New York and Chicago, making the run of 980 miles daily in twenty hours, including eight stops, an average for the entire distance of forty-nine miles an hour, the average on the New York Central being fifty-three and three-quarter miles an hour, the average on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern being forty-eight and one-quarter miles an hour. This train consisted of from four to five heavy cars, and ran every day for the 175 days of the World's Fair, making the time with remarkable regularity.

On August 23, 1895, the London and Northwestern made the run from London to Aberdeen, 540 miles, in 512 minutes, an average of sixty-three and one-quarter miles an hour. This was the record for a trial run up to and including August 23, 1895, but did not interfere with the New York Central's title to the fastest regular long distance train in the world, as it has been agreed between the two English railways interested that regular trains shall not be run at this speed, and during the trials of speed above referred to the English trains were not advertised to the public and were not considered by the lines strictly regular trains.

The following telegram, dated Syracuse, was received at the Grand Central Station: "We made the run from New York to East Buffalo, 436 1/2 miles, in 407 minutes. This was sixty-four and one-third miles an hour. We thus regain the world's record for long distance running, and have accomplished it this magnificent result with a train 337 feet in length and having a capacity for 215 passengers. Our train was more than twice as long and nearly twice as heavy as the English racing train. We put our private car on the Empire State Express at Buffalo, and are now on our way back to New York, where, if on time, we will arrive at 10.15. This round trip run is equivalent to a straight run from New York to Chicago in seventeen hours and one-third miles an hour. It is done by a regular train."

The Gazette issued every Tuesday and Friday.

Cause for Alarm.

"Smith is walking around today as if he were stepping on eggs."

"He needs to."

"What ails him?"

"Why, last night after he had gone to bed he remembered that he should have taken some quinine capsules. He got up in the dark and took 'em. This morning he discovered that he had swallowed three 22 caliber revolver cartridges."—Chicago Record.

His Terrible Experience.

At the lakes:

"Redsoak, let's go in bathing."

"Not for worlds."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Last time I was in I swallowed some water!"—Chicago Record.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate at Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of OMO IUKU, deceased.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON APPLICATION OF EX-ECUTOR TO REVOKE PROBATE.

On reading and filing the petition of Keoloha Iuku, executor of the Estate of Omo Iuku, deceased, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said decedent being the premises at Kawa, Honolulu, Oahu, and selling forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold, to-wit: that the personal property of said estate is not sufficient to pay the debts thereof:

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs of the said decedent, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on FRIDAY, the 9th day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of said estate.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., October 5th, A. D. 1895.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of PRINCE POOMAI-REKANI, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of said Poomai-Rekani, deceased, having on the 4th day of October, 1895, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate of said will, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Karen Sophia Sorenson, and Olaf L. Sorenson, having been filed by said Karen Sophia Sorenson and O. L. Sorenson.

It is hereby ordered, that MONDAY, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, in Honolulu, in Ahilolani Hale, be, and the same hereby appointed the time for proving said will, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why said will should not be admitted to probate or why Letters Testamentary should not be granted to said Karen Sophia Sorenson and Olaf L. Sorenson.

Dated Honolulu, October 4, 1895.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate at Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of JULIUS ALEXANDER ANTHON, deceased.

A document purporting to be a certified copy of the last will and testament of Julius Alexander Anthon, deceased, having on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1895, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate of said will, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration to George H. Robertson, having been filed by said George H. Robertson.

It is hereby ordered, that FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, in Honolulu, in Ahilolani Hale, be, and the same hereby appointed the time for proving said will, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why said will should not be admitted to probate or why Letters of Administration should not be granted to said George H. Robertson.

Dated Honolulu, September 19th, 1895.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate at Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of M. L. HICKS, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William O. Smith and J. K. Smith, Executors of the Will of Mrs. M. L. Hicks, deceased, praying that they be appointed as such, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the parties thereto entitled, and discharging them and their executors from all further responsibility as such Executors:

It is ordered, that THURSDAY, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at the Island of Kauai, be, and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time thereof appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 24th day of September, 1895.

JACOB HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit. 1895-31 alt.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MANUEL MACHADO, JOHN VIEIRA and ROBERT KALLEY BAPTISTE of Hilo, have entered into Partnership carrying on business of Manufacturing and Vendors of Soda and other Aerated Waters in Hilo, and under the firm name and style of the "Pacific Soda Works."

Dated at Hilo, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1895.

F. M. WAKEFIELD, Attorney for "Pacific Soda Works." 1894-24

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS FOUND ON the HUALALAI RANGE, North Kona, Hawaii, without permission from Mr. Green, will be fined \$100.00.

September 30th, 1895. 1895-31 alt.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING business in connection with the Honolulu Sheep Station Company are forbidden to leave the road leading to the lands controlled by said company without previously obtaining permission from the company.

Honolulu, April 20, 1895. 1895-31 alt.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1895.

Steamship "Kinai,"

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day; arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU

Friday, September 6; Friday, November 4; Tuesday, " 17; Tuesday, " 19; Friday, " 27; Friday, " 29; Tuesday, October 8; Tuesday, Dec. 16; Friday, " 18; Friday, December 29; Tuesday, " 28.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 3; Tuesday, November 3; Friday, " 13; Friday, " 15; Tuesday, " 24; Tuesday, " 26; Friday, October 4; Friday, December 6; Tuesday, " 15; Tuesday, " 17; Friday, " 25; Friday, " 27.

Will call at Pohokuli, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

No Freight will be received after 12 noon on the day of sailing.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-Trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.00.

Steamship "Claudine,"

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, on second trip of each month.

No Freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.
Honolulu, H. I., January 1, 1895.

The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

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COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

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